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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV NEW YORK, JUNE 19, 1918 No. 41

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## The Eli Lilly & Co. Complaint

If the complaint of the Federal Commission against Eli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis is finally confirmed by the courts, it is almost impossible to estimate its far reaching effect in the drug trade.

The defendant in this case distributes its goods through a limited and selected list of wholesale druggists, who, in turn sell their products to the retail trade at a uniform schedule of discounts established by the manufacturer.

If the courts should finally decide that this plan of distribution is illegal, it will destroy many established customs in the drug trade and prevent all manufacturers of proprietary goods and chemicals, as well as the pharmaceutical houses, from dictating the prices or discounts at which jobbers shall sell their products. If the courts go further and prohibit manufacturers from selecting the houses to whom they shall allow their jobbing discounts and prices, that would establish absolute open trading with lowest prices to all who can buy the quantity.

It certainly is one of the most important legal actions in the drug trade since the, so-called, "Indianapolis Decision" against the National Wholesale Druggists Association, and the results of this litigation will be watched by many manufacturers and jobbers with more than a casual interest.

## The Protest from London

Great weight is added to the principal objection against the adoption of a national trade-mark by the protest received from the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Although based, as the London Chamber points out carefully, upon a reading of the bill in question, this criticism of Representative Sims' bill, still hits the same mark at which the most effective opposition of the measure here in the United States has been aimed: namely, that the national trade-mark, if applied indiscriminately to all American goods, regardless of their quality or the reliability of their manufacture, will defeat its own purpose. No one doubts but that the six hundred members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London are keenly interested in American export trade, and it must be plain that they are more familiar with conditions obtaining in foreign markets than any average member of Congress. That they have voiced a prompt and vigorous protest against the idea of an indiscriminate national brand should be given the full consideration of the sponsors of the Ameri-

can trade-mark. Firms seriously interested in export business ought to second this protest from London, for Congress could hardly forget that good citizens living in England do not vote in the fall elections, and there is an active lobby in Washington working to pass Representative Sims' bill.

## Prepare for Higher Taxes

Luxuries, war profits, incomes above $20,000 and pleasure automobiles are expected to contribute about three-fourths of the $8,000,000,000 which must be raised by new taxation this fall in the revenue bill proposed by Secretary McAdoo and already under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. Certain proprietary preparations, cosmetics, perfumery and alcohol will in all probability pay higher taxes, and there may be other excise and consumption taxes which will interest the drug trade.

The provision regarding excess profits in the last revenue act is to be rewritten and a clause inserted that will provide for taking 80 per cent. of war profits and possibly of large incomes above a certain amount. The income tax exemption for married men may be reduced to $1,500, but for single men it will probably remain at $1,000. Mr. McAdoo favors a flat tax of 12 per cent. on all incomes above $5,000. The automobile tax may be as high as $500 a year. It is not likely that the present tariff rates will be changed.

## Study the Patents First

Too little attention is paid to research work by those who are already producing their product. With those who are starting a new industry, the lack of extensive research work first is little short of folly. Because we know already how to do a thing is no reason why we cannot learn how to do it better. What are the sources of research work? First and foremost are the patents, because they usually contain the first published knowledge of a subject, and are generally years in advance of the technical literature. Frequently they are the only literature of an art.

A patent specification is the result of concentration of thought many times greater than that given to a scientific or technical article. In patents, each specification must be something new and different, and so each patentee is treating his subject from a different angle. A patent to be issued must be workable, hence the working methods and formulae must be the basis of manufacturing processes, and they are therefore methods and formulae from which manufacturing proceeds. No research work is complete then that does not exhaust the patents first.

The United States patents are so poorly classified that they are almost hopeless as an accessible source.

The English patents are so carefully classified (and abstracted too) that an entire art can be thoroughly searched out in a very short time. The German patents are also well classified but have not been generally available for research work here, except on limited subjects. A knowledge of German and French, in conducting research work, is practically indispensable or it might as well be left undone, and decennial indices, or collective indices, are the short roads to quick results.

Complete chemical and technical libraries are essential for good research work but these are available in but few localities. The New York library is probably the best by far that we have in the United States. Large industries like rubber, electricity, chemicals, explosives &c., have their own comprehensive libraries, with trained attendants to look after them, and then their research work is systematic and brings the best results. No project should be undertaken before you know all that is to be known about what others have already done, and no project should be continued without your having compared it with the similar projects of others before you.

## Women Doing Men's Work

With the constantly increasing call for men in war service manufacturers are considering more favorably the employment of women wherever possible as substitutes. Even heavy chemical plants find certain positions can be filled by women, such as filling, stoppering and packing carboys. Investigation shows about 600 women are employed in the manufacture of gun cotton and 100 on TNT. It is probable, however, that this number will be increased soon to 4,000 or more. These are dangerous occupations, but the wages are high and the number of women who are willing to take the risk is constantly increasing.

In light chemicals the work is more suitable for women, provided they will dress in keeping with their employment and follow instructions regarding the use of machinery. They are already employed in cleaning filter presses, working hydraulic presses, managing stills, supervising water distillation plants and bucket elevators.

There is unskilled labor employed in laboratory work, as well as skilled chemists, and women are now emptying crystallizing tanks, breaking up crystals, emptying subliming chambers, feeding small boiling pans and doing similar work for which men or boys were formerly employed.

Then there is warehouse work, weighing and packing, checking for shipment, and soldering tin sheets used for lining cases. Some women are strong enough to do much heavier work, such as washing and painting iron drums, running electric trams for transferring goods from the factory to the warehouse, and in general cleaning operations, but very few are able to stand the strain of unloading boats or trucks, wheeling carboys of acid, trimming coal for furnaces or using a crowbar or pick. It is to be hoped that sufficient man power can always be found for this kind of work, although women do it abroad.

# Planning for the Trade-War Drive

## *German Government Perfecting a Still More Complete and Energetic System of Aiding Industrial Companies*

BETWEEN the American manufacturer and the German manufacturer seeking trade in foreign markets and developing their industrial strength in their own plants, there has been, in the past, this fundamental difference: The German manufacturer has received the aid and encouragement of his government, while the American manufacturer has, it seems, had to fight our government as an enemy more to be feared than his most successful competitor. The German government has been convinced for the past sixty years that its strength and the prosperity of the German people have been intimately bound up in the success of German industry, and they have developed all forms of government aid to manufacturers to a point that is undreamed of here. Our own government has apparently regarded American manufacturers in almost the opposite light. It has hampered them rather than helped.

The passing of the Webb Bill is a great step forward and is even more important as the beginning of a changed attitude on the part of the government towards our manufacturers than it is in the help it actually gives our foreign commerce. The Government has apparently awakened to the fact which all other governments have long well appreciated, that industry and commerce are benefits to the whole of the country and the greatest possible benefit to the government itself. The other nations having appreciated this for many years, it would be surprising if they were not adopting active plans to support their commercial armies in the trade war that will come after peace is declared. Nor is it remarkable that Germany, whose government aid to industry had been developed to the highest point before the war, should even further advance these plans for the future.

### The Kaiser Wilhelm Society

In January, 1911, there was organized in Germany, a Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the express purpose of effecting more perfect cooperation between research scientists and manufacturers. This organization, in which the Kaiser himself has often expressed the liveliest personal interest, exemplifies in the highest degree those factors to which Germans themselves attribute their greatest industrial success. It is a combination of government aid and the systematic commercial exploitation of scientific work, especially in the physical sciences.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society has been very active in the field of chemistry. It has fathered the Institute for Chemistry, the Institute for Commercial Research, the Institute for Experimental Therapy, and, the Institute for Labor Psychology. The very year the war broke out, it was active at work organizing similar institutes in the biological sciences, and an institute for aerodynamics and hydrodynamics.

The organization of this society, which bears the Kaiser's name, is interesting, showing, as it does, the way such organizations are launched. One-half of the members are elected and the other half are nominated by the Kaiser and the committee of management. Election to the institute carries with it the obligation to pay an initiation fee, which, in reality, amounts to a contribution to carry on the work of the institute, of $5,000, and there are annual dues for each member of $250.

Since the outbreak of the war a Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of War Science has been founded. The aim of the Society is to further the development of scientific and technical aids to warfare, by uniting the scientific and the military forces of the country. The scientific work is to be divided among special committees devoted to the various branches, such as chemical war materials, metals, aeronautics, etc.

### A War Science Trust

Present efforts are not, however, confined to the science of war; a broader foundation is being laid for the promotion of industry in general. A German Union of Technical and Scientific Societies has been organized. Just as the War Science Trust aims to coordinate scientific activities with the war, so does this union aim at a closer cooperation between the scientific brains of the nation and its industries. First of all, a number of technical societies devoted to different industries united for closer cooperation early in 1917. In April of that year it was stated in an article in a German newspaper that the managing committee of the union had decided to create an intermediate agency between the technical world and scientific institutions for carrying out scientific and technical research work, so that industry not equipped for experimental work, especially smaller concerns, might be afforded an opportunity of having problems solved through the aid of the union.

At the first general meeting of the Union of Technical and Scientific Societies last November, the Chairman, Privy Councillor Busley explained its aims and objects as to establish a balance between science and practice. Many a technical task, he added, could not be carried through without the participation and collaboration of several branches of science; the metallurgist requires the cooperation of the technician, the architect, that of the engineer, etc. An influence was also to be exerted on technical instruction and education and toward insuring that the academically trained technician should be admitted to all administrative departments of the Federal States. The technical world ought to be represented, more than was hitherto the case, in the legislative bodies. The union had also applied to the authorities with a view to being consulted in the preparatory work of drafting regulations or enactments. Unfortunately, the Imperial Treasury alone had hitherto availed itself of their advice, in the preparatory work for the taxation of coal and sources of energy. Finally, the speaker stated that a desire had been expressed that an Austrian and Hungarian section should be attached to the union, as to which resolutions were still to be passed.

## LICENSES FOR ROTTERDAM GOODS

The War Trade Board has agreed to issue licenses for the importation of merchandise stored at Rotterdam. The terms on which Great Britain consented to the release of this merchandise were that payment in full was made on or before April 6, 1917, and that the American house applying for an import license is a bona fide purchaser and not a branch of a German or Austrian manufacturer or dealer.

## CASTOR OIL IMPORTS UNDER CONTROL

### All Outstanding Licenses for Export or Import Revoked—War Trade Board Saving Tonnage Space by Restricting Copper Imports

The War Trade Board has issued further regulations restricting imports, which it is estimated will save a considerable amount of tonnage.

Among the most important restrictions are those affecting the importation of hides, skins, leather and leather products, and of copper ore, asphalt, kapoc (a substitute for cotton), and castor oil. All outstanding licenses for the importation of copper ore from overseas, except from Cuba, have been revoked, and no new licenses will be issued. Instead the board wishes to secure the importation of copper in a more concentrated form, such as copper matte. from which a large part of the dross in the ore has been eliminated preliminary to the refining, and which will therefore require correspondingly less tonnage to transport it. The exception covering copper from Cuba was granted owing to the short ocean haul and the absence of concentrating facilities in the island.

Owing to the requirements of the airplane program, which calls for increasingly large amounts of castor oil as a lubricant for the motors, the Government has assumed control of all imports of castor oil and castor beans from the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela. All outstanding licenses for these commodities have been revoked as to ocean shipment appears as consignee, and no new licenses for importation from those countries will be issued except when the oil or beans are consigned to the Government or when importation is approved by the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

Among the new articles placed upon the totally restricted list as to shipments from overseas are casein (lactarene) and caffeine (caffeina), theine and trimethylxanthine. The restrictions upon these drugs have been imposed in fairness to our own industry. As restrictions have been imposed upon the home manufacture by restrictions upon the raw materials involved in their manufacture, it was felt that in fairness the import of the finished product should also be prohibited.

Importations of asphalt, another bulky commodity, have been restricted to actual requirements. The importation of 30,000 tons from Venezuela and 32,000 tons from Trinidad has been authorized for the calendar year 1918. All outstanding licenses have been revoked as to shipments made after June 15, as a preliminary to arranging an equitable allocation, price-fixing, and other details.

Imports of gypsum and plaster rock from overseas, except when carried by sailing vessels and specified barges which have been assigned to this service from Canada, are also prohibited.

Importations of kapoc, a substitute for cotton, have been limited to the amount actually required for the Government departments, and no new licenses will be issued except for Government purposes.

On the other hand, the War Trade Board has removed palm oil from the list of restricted imports and as a favor to growers of limes in the West Indies. whose interests were gravely threatened by the earlier prohibition upon the importation of fruits, including limes, the importation from the West Indies of lime juice, citrate of lime and other fruit concentrates from limes has been authorized, these concentrates being removed from the restricted list.

## HELPING THE SULPHUR OUTPUT

The Union Sulphur Co. offered to place its plant at the disposal of the Government, but the War Industries Board suggested that, in event of the Government taking over direction of the output, it would probably be done in the same manner as with the steel companies, that is, the company would continue its operation as before, but the War Industries Board would direct the shipments of all sulphur produced.

The recent decision of the U. S. District Court in Delaware in favor of the Union Sulphur Co. and against the Freeport Sulphur Co., for alleged violation by the latter of the patents of the former company gave rise to a report that curtailment of the sulphur output was threatened and that the Government would commandeer the mines of both companies. The facts in the case, as related by Henry Whiton, president of the Union Sulphur Co., are briefly these:

"After the court rendered its decision in favor of the Union company the latter, owing to the needs of the Government for all available sulphur that could be produced, petitioned the court not to issue a restraining order against the Freeport Company for the duration of the war, so that the supply of sulphur might not be reduced. The Union Company offered the use of its patents to the Freeport concern for the duration of the war, with the consent of the court, preferring to take its chances for royalties later on rather than impede the necessary production of sulphur. However, Union Company's claim for royalties on patents belonging to it and alleged to have been used by the Freeport company is still maintained and, under the decision of the District Court, the Freeport Company is enjoined from the distribution of dividends or dissipation of assets until a final decision is reached in the U. S. Court of Appeals."

## EAST INDIES SAILINGS RESUMED

Regular freight service to the Dutch East Indies from both New York and San Francisco have been resumed by the Combined Dutch Mail Lines. To Batavia from New York regular fortnightly freight sailings are assured. Four ships have cleared New York for Java during the past three weeks and six others are now loading. From San Francisco fortnightly freight and passenger service is established and five freight vessels are reported to be loading cargoes for the Dutch East Indies at the Pacific Coast port.

## PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB OUTING

The outing of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York was held Tuesday, June 18, at Witzel's Park, College Point, Long Island. The members turned out in force for the events which had been mapped out for them by the entertainment committee, C. H. Black, M. L. Smith and S. B. Woodbridge. The outdoor sports helped to create a good appetite for the luncheon provided.

## NO BOTTLE SHORTAGE EXPECTED

P. B. Noyes, director of conservation of the Fuel Administration, has written the American Drug Manufacturers Association that it was recently determined by those in ultimate authority not to curtail the fuel allotment for the bottle industry. In consequence it is not believed there will be any bottle shortage.

Andrew Jergens, Jr., vice-president of the Andrew Jergens Co., a large Cincinnati soap concern, and Eli Winkler, head of Isaac Winkler & Bros. Co., are among those interested in the Carbassimo Sales Co., which has just been incorporated with a capital stock of $135,000 for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing a new soap.

## COLOMBIA NEEDS CHEMICALS

C. E. Guyant, American Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, South America, who is home on furlough and at present at the New York Custom House explaining to merchants the trade opportunities in Colombia, said to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS regarding the demand for medicinal drugs and chemicals:

"Medicinal drugs always find a ready sale in Colombia, and at the present time, owing to conditions brought about by the war, there is a good demand for nearly all such articles commonly carried in stock by drug companies.

"Industrial chemicals are in demand for soap and match making, but manufacturing in Colombia is as yet in a more or less undeveloped state, and, aside from these two articles, there is little manufacturing which requires chemicals. The demand, however, for caustic soda, chlorate of potash and other chemicals used in making soap and matches is extremely acute, and manufacturers are using every possible effort to obtain supplies from this country, as they will be forced to close down their plants very soon unless the necessary chemicals are obtained.

"I might also add that the same thing applies to ammonia for the manufacture of ice.

"There is noted a growing interest in dyes in Colombia, which will doubtless develop into a steady demand after the war. There are several textile plants in the country manufacturing sheetings, drills, etc., and recently the larger ones have commenced to investigate the matter of spinning and dyeing their own yarn. One large plant in Barranquilla has already expended something over $200,000 in spinning and dyeing machinery and expects to utilize Colombian cotton so far as possible in order to evade the present high prices of American and English yarn."

## BUSINESS GOOD IN CLEVELAND

E. P. Shupe, general manager of The Ralph L. Fuller Company, Cleveland, Ohio, says of the business outlook:

"Advancing prices of chemicals and pharmaceutical products have not tended to lessen the demand for these lines in this city, because of the important part that Cleveland is playing in the war now. Moreover, the times themselves make these products, most of them, highly essential, and they must be had as finished products, no matter how high the price nor how difficult it may be to obtain the raw materials necessary to make the finished product.

"Of course, there are embargoes at different points that affect various crude products, and there will be more or less of these as long as the war lasts. As market quotations show, chemicals are holding their own. There is a shortage in rubber, use of which the government is preparing to stop except for the most necessary needs. This is the one difficult product to obtain, since it is being used now so extensively for automobile and truck tires for war service.

"Heavy chemicals at present are being turned out in a highly satisfactory and speedy manner, as are also explosives for government use."

## SHIPPING QUININE IN CRUDE FORM

It is reported that the Vereeniging van belanghebbenden by de kinacultuur recently requested manufacturers and producers of quinine to modify contracts so as to permit the product to be sent either as bark or in the crude form. The Nederlandishe Kininefabriek and the Amsterdamsche Kininefabriek, both in Holland, and the Bandoengsche Kininefabriek, in Java, have agreed to allow planters to send it in crude form.

## FEDERAL TRADE BOARD SUMMONS ELI LILLY & CO. FOR PRICE-FIXING

### Specific Resale Price for Jobbers Declared to Be Illegal Discrimination—Complaint Brought Under the Clayton Act Charging Monopoly and Restraint of Trade

*(Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 19—A complaint has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Eli Lilly & Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, Indianapolis, charging violations of the Federal Trade Commission Act through unfair methods of competition in fixing the prices at which the drugs it manufactures shall be resold by jobbers and wholesalers, with the effect of eliminating competition in price among these jobbers and wholesalers.

The commission alleges that, for the purpose of maintaining these fixed resale prices, the company has refused and still refuses to sell its products to customers or dealers who will not agree to maintain the standard specified resale prices, or who fail to maintain those prices.

Under the Clayton Act, the company is charged with discriminating in price between different purchasers of drugs, the effect of which discrimination may be and is to substantially lessen competition and tends to create a monopoly. It is charged also that the company, in violation of that act, has fixed and is fixing the price charged for its products and the rebate upon such prices on the condition or understanding that the purchaser shall not use the goods and wares of competitors of the company. The effect of this practice, complains the commission, may be and is substantially to lessen competition and tends to create a monopoly.

A hearing will be held on the complaint next month.

## COLOR IMPORTERS ORGANIZE

Importers of colors and dyestuffs have formed an organization to protect their interests in tariff matters. Walter F. Sykes, of Walter F. Sykes & Co., of this city, president of the association, declined to discuss the matter further than to admit that such an association had been formed.

It is understood that the organization will take in the largest color and dyestuff importing houses in the United States. The chief purpose of the association, it is said, is for the protection of the importers at the close of the war in view of the present agitation for further increases in the tariff rates on dyes and the plans of the American manufacturers to hold on to the new business they have obtained.

Among the firms reported as interested in the organization are; A. Klipstein & Co., Walter F. Sykes & Co., Geigy & Co., of New York City; Atteaux & Co., of Boston, and Fortner & Co., of Philadelphia.

The name of the organization is United States Dyestuff and Chemical Association. Officers elected are Walter F. Sykes, president; P. R. MacKinney, New York Color and Chemical Co., N. G. Wattes, of Audrey, Novicz & Dunk, Philadelphia, and E. C. Klipstein, New York, vice-presidents. W. F. Zipse, Geigy Company, New York, secretary.

## WOMEN'S WORK IN CHEMICAL PLANTS

### Substituted for Men in Many Lines in England—Efficient in the Manufacture of Light Chemicals—Used in Warehouse Work

The employment of women in the chemical industries in England is described in detail by Irving W. Bullard of the Merchants National Bank, Washington, D. C., in a pamphlet on "Women's Work in War time." He says:

Substitution has begun to some extent in all the principal centers of the chemical industries, but at the present is confined to a relatively small number of firms. Owing to the heavy nature of some of the work and to the fact that in the past it has been customary for the same man to be employed on different kinds of work, some too heavy for women, some comparatively light and suitable for women, a certain amount of reorganization and adaption will be necessary before women are substituted with general success. In another respect the industry is exceptional, in that it affords scope for the employment of specially trained university women (chemists) in the works' laboratories as analysis or research workers.

The following is a list of the processes in which women have already been or can be successfully substituted for men:

Alkali and acid manufacture: Alkali, emptying roll sulphur mounds. No substitution has been found in the process of alkali manufacture proper.

Acid filling, stoppering, and packing carboys. The adoption of women's labor in this work is facilitated by transport of the carboys on hand trucks. With moderate care the danger of burning from sulphuric acid and of gassing from nitrous fumes in manipulating nitric or nitrous acid can be obviated.

Manufacture of Light Chemicals—Use of Machines or Mechanical Apparatus: Filter press work. Scraping and cleaning ordinary filter presses. Suitability depends on the size and material of the press (women are being employed on 40-inch wooden and 37-inch iron presses). Screwing up, emptying and cleaning gravity filter press. Working hydraulic press; for example, for compression of guncotton and for oil extracting. For this work a suitable working suit is desirable. Centrifugals or Hydro Extractors. Loading, working, and emptying centrifugals (up to 50-inch cage diameter). Electro chemical processes. Refining and separation of metals. The adoption of women's labor to any great extent in copper refining depends on the size of the cells and on the use of lifting tackle when the anodes and cathodes are too heavy. Feeding cells with solution. Removing deposit of precious metals from cells. Fitting cells with carbons and making plastic parts of cells. Making cell luting. Management of stills. Supervision of water distillation plant. Feeding or working the following machines: Feeding only: Disintegrator, mechanical siever, grinder, bucket elevator, edge runner. Working: Band saw. Using hand, over-head, lifting tackle (for moving drums up to 1 ton in weight).

Manual Processes Other than Warehouse Work. Laboratory work, skilled and unskilled. Some trained chemists have been employed and unskilled workers are used for simple cleaning operations or for making routine tests. Emptying cooling or crystallizing tanks.

Breaking up solid crystals (except large blocks requiring use of a heavy pick or crowbar). Drying cupboard work. Conveying drying shelves or solids. Spreading out and raking over solids. Emptying subliming chambers. Stacking blue beds in white lead works (performed in some factories prior to the war). Feeding and supervision of small boiling pans, and of reaction vessels. Supervision of evaporating tanks. Washing crystals in fine chemical works. Syphoning liquors into crystallizing tanks.

Warehouse Work—Dry packing generally. Wet packing; soldering tins and tin paper linings of cases; weighing and packing copper ingots; storekeeping; checking for dispatch.

General Laboring Work: Unloading boats and trucks of slack, coal, coke, firebricks, timber, sand and drain pipes; loading barges with coal, etc., and trucks with sacks; filling and wheeling barrows (loads up to 100 to 200 lbs. including barrow); wheeling carboys of acids; washing, rolling, and painting iron drums; bagging coke, chemical manure, etc.; cleaning and emptying evaporating tanks; general cleaning operations; trimming coal for furnaces, and leveling ashes; washing bogies; breaking up pyrites; carting.

In addition, women have been found in one or two cases employed in subsidiary trades ancillary to chemical works. In dry cooperage, on a number of repetition machines. In basket making, in the mechanic's shop. In drilling, planing, screwing and mortising.

Training: The greater part of the operations performed require no special training or skill apart from careful instruction at the works in methods of tackling and of systematically arranging the work. Practice in hard manual labor and strict, intelligent attention to instructions are chiefly necessary. In certain exceptional operations, for example, management of vacuum stills, long experience appears requisite.

## WOMEN IN MUNITION PLANTS

Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Chicago, a special investigator of dangerous occupations for the Federal Government, told the Illinois Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, some facts about the employment of women in munition plants.

"There are at present only about 600 women working in the manufacture of guncotton and about 100 who are working with T. N. T.," said Dr. Hamilton, who has just returned to Chicago from a trip of inspection to various munitions plants in the United States.

"In 1916 there were only 30,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of high explosive munitions in the United States. Now there are 30,000 working with T. N. T. alone.

"It is expected that the number of women working with it will be increased very soon to 4,000.

"The manufacture of ships is also creating a demand for women in the white lead industries. This occupation is a very serious one for women to take up, and I hope that it will not be necessary to employ many in it."

## WOMEN WORKING ON GAS MASKS

Thousands of women are employed in the gas mask plant of the United States. They are acting as inspectors and are engaged throughout the entire process of manufacture, according to a statement from the Gas Defense Service. Hundreds of girls have been trained in the special art of sewing the face pieces. Each separate step in the assembling of the mask is done by women workers, until the mask is completed, the last inspection is made and the final product is ready for shipment overseas.

Schools have been established to train these selected minds for the minute perfection necessary in an inspection system so complete that no defect of any nature will be passed. These women are organized along military lines. Each woman has been given a course of instructions and intensive training on defective materials before actually being assigned to work in either the operating or inspection division.

## HOW TO AMERICANIZE YOUR PLANT.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has issued a booklet entitled "What You Can Do for Americanization." The suggestions for the business man are as follows:

1. Don't waste men. If you employ two men to keep one at this crisis, this is an anti-American act.
2. Conserve men. Go further than eliminating waste and see that the safety, sanitation, and housing of your men is keeping them fit during the war.
3. Every man or woman who does not speak English should be learning it. Insist upon their learning it in school or in your shop and designate one of your employees to see that it gets done.
4. Urge the public educational authorities to start language classes in the factory for those who do not understand English and are unable to attend school. Efficiency increases with knowledge of English and citizenship. Give it recognition by increased wages and promotion.
5. Stop anti-American propaganda and agitation the instant it raises its head in your plant by providing information and co-operation on true Americanism.
6. Invite naturalization officers to explain citizenship to your aliens and encourage them to make America their home. Give them time off with pay to attend to their naturalization examinations.
7. Develop incentives through wages, hours, bonuses, insurance, pensions, safety, profit sharing and co-operative management. The employer who keeps his men at work contentedly today is America's most practical patriot.

## CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT IN SCOTLAND

Indicative of the increase in industrial activity in the drug, chemical and dyestuffs fields in Scotland are the comparative figures recently officially compiled which show that last year there were eleven new Scotch chemical companies registered with a total nominal capital of $880,837. In 1916 there were six new companies in the various chemical industries registered with a capital of $350,338. The marked increase in capital per company is significant and shows a similar tendency to that noticeable in recent American incorporations in the chemical industries.

Three marked increases among the declared chemical exports from Glasgow to the United States are noteworthy. For the year of 1917 the increase in cyanide of sodium was $367,096; in acids, $175,762; in corundum, $84,601. There were also marked increases in the exports to this country of fertilizers, calcined magnesite, and soaps.

## SUIT OVER CAUSTIC SODA

The Newport Hydro-Carbon Co., has filed suit in the Supreme Court, New York, against the Partola Manufacturing Co., for $4,408, damages for non-delivery of caustic soda. The complaint alleges that the defendant invoiced a shipment of 60,000 pounds of caustic soda and the plaintiff made payment, but the shipment was not received.

O. E. Busener, manager of the Cincinnati office of the General Naval Stores Co., of New York, has been arrested by Cincinnati authorities on charges of selling misbranded turpentine on complaint of the R. J. Johnston Paint Co., the Inderhess-Trarbach Co., the R. A. Becker Varnish Co., and others. He pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs on five separate counts, but failed to pay the fines and was rearrested. He secured attorneys who withdrew the pleas of guilty, and he was then released for a new trial on the charges.

## FOUGERA CASE ARGUED ON APPEAL

### New York Court of Appeals to Decide Validity of Ordinance Requiring Disclosure of Patent Medicine Formulas to Board of Health—Cases Cited

The appeal of the Board of Health of New York City in the case of E. Fougera & Co., plaintiff-respondent, against the City of New York and the Department of Health of the City of New York, was argued on Thursday, June 13, at Albany, by Charles M. Russell, attorney for E. Fougera & Co. The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court delivered on July 13, 1917, was unanimous in favor of E. Fougera & Co., who obtained an injunction against the enforcement of the ordinance requiring the disclosure of the formulas of patent medicines to the Board of Health.

Other cities have passed similar ordinances and bills are pending in the legislatures of several states seeking the disclosure of formulas, which, it is claimed by the manufacturers of proprietaries, would destroy property rights and invade their constitutional rights.

Mr. Russell cited the case of Corn Products Refining Co. against Weigle, heard in the Federal Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, wherein a state statute came in conflict with the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Judge Sanborn said:

"The label is the evidence of guilt or innocence in a proceeding under the Federal law, but the effect of the state law is to confuse, weaken and partially impeach that evidence. Rights under the constitution are thus affected or neutralized and their enforcement hampered, impeded and burdened."

Another case bearing on the same point and quoted by Mr. Russell is Curtice Brothers vs. Wisconsin, in which the Court said:

"I think Congress by the Food and Drugs Act has made the immediate container the package of interstate commerce, by providing that such container shall bear the full label and by authorizing the seizure of such container by the Federal Court and the destruction of its contents in case it be decided that it is misbranded. This I think, is established by the McDermott case and by the provision of the statute.

"This package, this container is the package of interstate commerce as well as the large package in which interstate shipment is made, and the state has no power to prevent its sale."

A decision by the Court of Appeals is expected by September or October.

## VERDICT FOR STANLEY JORDAN & CO.

Justice Ford of the New York Supreme Court gave a decision, last week, in the second trial of the suit brought by Stanley Jordan & Co., Inc., against the Avri Chemical Co., for breach of contract, for failure to deliver 4,000 lbs. benzoic acid and soda. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff, for $7,950. James A. Dilkes represented Stanley Jordan & Co., and J. J. Cuff the defendant.

## PRICE OF FORMALDEHYDE FIXED

The price of formaldehyde has been fixed at 16¼ cents per pound by the War Industries Board. The price is based on 400-pound barrels f. o. b. factory. Manufacturers were quoting 20½c@21c per pound, and second hands about 18c per pound.

Samuel Kern, assignee of the Capital Chemical Co. has brought suit against the Calco Chemical Co. for $2,234, balance remaining unpaid on shipments of zinc dust and other products,. The assignee has also sued the Organic Salt and Acid Co. for $1,685, balance due on account.

## MANUFACTURERS MOBILIZE FOR WAR

### Federation of Industries Will Include 300,000 Plants and More Than 10,000,000 Workers—Plan Explained by Members of New Jersey Council

The convention of manufacturers of the Eastern states, held at Atlantic City, last week, made plans for a federation of the industries of the United States, embracing 300,000 large and small plants, with a capitalization running into tens of billions of dollars and employing more than 10,000,000 workers, to fight Germany behind the lines and to safeguard the interests of big business in taxation, trade and tariff problems after the war. The output of the 30,000 plants represented is said to be approximately one-third of the industrial production of the nation.

Col. Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., Jersey City, vice-president of the New Jersey Council, said:

"Give us such an organization, linking the manufacturers of this great country in one great federation, and there will be no problem during the war or after the war it cannot solve."

The meeting was opened by Warren C. King, of the King Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., president of the Council, who said:

"Mistakes have been made, and to say we are faultless is childish. We haven't the sublime egotism of his satanic majesty, the Kaiser, which would set ourselves as greater than our Creator, and we know that no human being is infallible. No factory has ever been built without correction and adjustment, no plant ever operated without difficulties. What then is to be expected of the work of converting all our industries, all our resources of 110,000,000 people into one huge war factory? Instead of criticizing and fault-finding, we must confer, devise and construct."

A pledge of undivided support of the Government war plans was sent to President Wilson by the convention. Messages of encouragement were received from Governor Edge of New Jersey and Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania.

H. E. Miles, chairman of the industrial training section of the War Emergency Council of National Defense, spoke on the labor situation. Charles A. Clayton, of the U. S. Labor Employment Bureau discussed the special problems of how to house the workers and provide transportation to and from plants. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Captain Guardabassi, of the Italian mission; John C. Jones, chief of ordnance for the Philadelphia district; Dr. W. H. A. Demarest, president of Rutgers College, and Major R. A. Greene, of the ordnance corps, also spoke.

## CHROME ORE IMPORTS RESTRICTED

In pursuance of the general policy of tonnage conservation, the War Trade Board has introduced restrictions upon the importation of chrome ore and chromite from overseas. The sources of home supply are numerous, and are believed to be capable of extensive development. To provide for interim demands, pending the further development of such deposits, imports from Cuba, Guatemala, Newfoundland and Brazil by sea will be permitted, not exceeding 43,500 tons up to March 31, 1919, and from New Caledonia up to 10,000 tons prior to December 31, 1918. Shipments overland or by lake from Canada, overland from Mexico, or as return cargo from European ports when coming from convenient ports and not involving delays in loading, will be permitted. All outstanding licenses for the import of chrome ore and chromite for overseas have been revoked as to shipments made after June 15, 1918.

## *Pacific Coast Notes*

The Sea Products Company, which has a plant at Long Beach, Cal., has received a contract which calls for the delivery of $100,000 worth of kelp ash.

The Industrial Minerals Company, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal., is preparing to develop a deposit of thermal sulphur in California said to contain a million tons. This company also controls a large deposit of barite.

A company headed by Eusadro Calzado has secured a lease on a site at Wilmington, Cal., for the erection of a magnesite calcining plant to cost $50,000. The company has magnesite deposits on islands off the coast of Mexico.

The Mineral Products Company is installing new buildings at its plant at Patterson, Cal., at an estimated cost of $200,000. The new addition will be ready to turn out magnesia products about the first of April, 1919, according to superintendent R. J. Wyseur.

The steamer Venezuela, which arrived a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal., from Oriental ports, brought 800 tons of cocoanut oil in bulk and a small quantity of antimony. During the week G. W. McNear, Inc., received 2150 tons of copra and 2618 barrels of cocoanut oil from Manila.

## EXPLOSIONS DELAY GAS MASK WORK

Five explosions in rapid succession in the furnaces of the Price Fire and Water Proofing Company plant at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday last, wrecked the boilers and put the factory out of commission. That the explosions were the result of a plot of German agents to damage the plant so that it could not fill contracts with the Federal Government for making and waterproofing gas mask material is the opinion of William B. Price, general manager of the company. The plant probably will be tied up for a month.

Commissioner De Woody of the United States Department of Justice has been notified and will go to that city to investigate. This is the same plant which employed John Ulrich now awaiting action of the Federal Grand Jury for cutting the gas mask material.

## LARGE TRINITROTOLUOL IMPORTATION

From Victoria, British Columbia, the exportation during last year of 3,809,194 pounds of trinitrotoluol, valued at $1,332,518, is reported in the recently published official records. There is evidence of growing development in the chemical industries throughout British Columbia in these records, for the declared chemical exports from the Vancouver district alone, total $18,256 for 1917 against $8,643 for 1916, an increase of over one hundred per cent.

The annual conference of managers of a dozen mills operated by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., of Cincinnati, in the South, took place in Cincinnati on June 12, at the Company's offices with President W. E. McCaw presiding. Matters growing out of the war furnished the principal material for discussion, the fact that cottonseed oil is a food product bringing it under the jurisdiction of the Food Administration, while the important place of cottonseed by-products as stock feed has also brought the industry prominently before the Government.

# Price-Changes Under Federal Control

## *War Conditions Cause Numerous Chemical Fluctuations During First Half of Year*

PERHAPS never before in the history of the American chemical industry have there been so many price changes as have been recorded in the first six months of 1918. They occurred so frequently that manufacturer, dealer, or broker often did not know just where he stood. From time to time the War Trade Board, at Washington found it necessary to fix prices on several of the important heavy chemicals in order to eliminate profiteering on the part of those who would be inclined to take advantage of the unusual conditions that have prevailed for the last six months. Not only has the War Board fixed prices, but it has gone so far as to specify the quantity of certain articles that would be placed on the open market. Then, too, there have been instances where the authorities in Washington have found it necessary to stipulate the quantity of certain heavy chemicals allowed to be imported into this country, and at the same time restrictions have been placed on almost all items exported. Naturally this caused many price changes and for the time being no little confusion, but on practically every hand there has been a keen realization of the necessity of such action by the Government and all have been quick to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

During the first week in January there was very little buying interest manifested on any of the heavy chemicals as producers and consumers alike were busily engaged in finishing stock taking and endeavoring to get a line on the future supply and demand. It was at this time, however, that the Government was taking a large part of the heavy acid production for munitions purposes, and there was little trading in the open market on this account. But on the other items offerings were being freely made, and for the most part supplies on spot were large enough to take care of more business.

### Prices up on Heavy Buying

Toward the end of January consumers entered the local market heavily and prices advanced sharply. At this time the shortage of fuel greatly curtailed the output and stocks available on the open market were subjected to wide fluctuations on account of the speculation among dealers. By the last of January, Government buying had practically stripped the market of all available acids, and with the coal and transportation situation getting worse, buyers, as well as sellers were extremely cautious.

Delays in delivery and some apprehension as to just what further steps the Government would take concerning additional embargoes caused a decidedly unsettled condition during the early part of February, but in the main, sellers were holding tightly to spot stocks and where sales passed comparatively high prices were maintained. Soda ash in bags was quoted as high as 3⅛c a pound, while for stocks in barrels the quotation for spot was 3½c a pound, at the outside. In contrast, however, it is noted that caustic soda was practically neglected by the majority of consumers and offerings were being freely made at 5¼c a pound with few buyers in sight. Most all grades of alums at this time showed an advance in the spot market, with Nichols brand of copper sulphate quoted as high as 9¾c a pound. Heavy buying had also practically stripped the spot market of acetate of lead, and acetate of lime was quoted nominally on account of the interest that was then being manifested by the Government. Bleaching powder was quoted in some quarters as high as 3½c a pound. Caustic soda and soda ash had declined materially with offerings being made freely at 4½c a pound for caustic and 2¾c a pound for ash with practically no buying interest noted from any direction. California magnesite was in good demand from Eastern points at this time, but the prompt movement of stocks was greatly hindered on account of the railroad embargoes.

### Acid Situation Tightens

The first week in March revealed an easier tendency all along the line, the large consumers having taken on sufficient stocks to take care of their needs for the time being. Aside from the acid situation that was apparently getting tighter each day on account of Governmental requirements, the condition was weaker on heavy chemicals than had been noted in a long time. Caustic soda had declined to 4¼c a pound, with ash quoted in a number of directions at 2½c a pound. Bleaching powder declined materially as users had seemingly taken on all the stocks they needed for immediate requirements. It was about this time that the Government decided to supervise the distribution of calcium acetate, and prices in the New York market became nominal.

Near the middle of April the caustic soda market was firmer than had been noted perhaps since the first of the year, and following in sympathy there was an active demand for soda ash in bags as well as in barrels. The extremely small spot stocks of acids by this time caused conditions to tighten and very few offerings were heard in the open market. Spot caustic dropped to $4.90 per hundred pounds as the inside quotation. Soda ash, however, failed to respond to the easier condition on caustic and the majority of large holders were quoting at $3.25 per hundred pounds and up for stocks in barrels. Bleaching powder held its own with spot quotations in the neighborhood of 2¼c a pound for domestic drums, and about ½c higher for export drums.

### Market Weak in May

Not a great deal of improvement was noted in the local market during the first week in May, as a number of the important heavy chemicals were apparently neglected by large consumers, and for the most part prices were weak with considerable dealer trading on every hand. Only a slight improvement was noted during the second week in May. Little interest was being manifested in any of the sodas and judging from offerings, stocks were available in the spot market at the buyers' own figure. The same condition was true of bleaching powder, but a quiet market is always expected on this product as the warm weather approaches. Where quotations were obtainable in the spot market on any of the acids, prices continued to rule unusually high, and trading was confined chiefly to small quantities.

Toward the end of May further weakness was noted in the local market on practically all stocks, large consumers remaining out of the market. Caustic soda

was down to $4.40@$4.60 per hundred pounds, while offerings of soda ash in bags were being made at $2.20@$2.30 per hundred pounds for stocks in bags, and from $2.60 to $2.70 per hundred pounds for stocks in barrels.

**Activity Again Evident**

During the first week in June there was a sharp upward movement in practically every heavy chemical in the list; caustic soda and soda ash being the first items to recover after the lull. Soda ash, especially the light grade in barrels, was in unusually strong demand, and by the middle of June the New York market was again more active, with indications that there would be further advances on some of the items.

At this writing the general market is active with a great deal of underlying strength. Inquiries are being received in large volume from all directions. There is a better request for soda ash and caustic soda, with yellow prussiate of soda quoted as high as 74c a pound from some directions. Aside from a few scattering offerings of glacial acetic, it is now difficult to locate any of the other acids in the local spot market. Large factors here say they have every reason to expect the steady condition to continue in view of the increasing requirements of the Government.

## CYRUS O. BAKER DEAD

Cyrus Osborne Baker, President of the firm of Baker & Co., Inc., gold, silver, and platinum refiners of Newark, and vice-president of the National State Bank, Newark, died suddenly on Thursday at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. Mr. Baker was one of the pioneer platinum refiners in the United States, and early in life had an important part in the promotion of electricity for general uses. He was, also, a director in the Irvington Smelting and Refining Co. The offices of Baker & Co. are at 30 Church Street, New York, with Charles Engelhard, who was accused of affiliations with German interests in platinum, by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, in the United States House of Representatives, last week.

Mr. Baker was born in Newark, a son of the late Daniel W. Baker, the first Controller of that city, and Harriet Newell Baldwin Baker. As a boy he attended the Newark schools and at an early age went into business. In the early seventies he established the refining concern as a small business. It grew until its works occupied an entire block in Newark. For several years Mr. Baker was president of the Electrical Exhibition Company and was connected with many progressive enterprises in the electrical field. He had been Master of Transportation of the Electric Light Association and took part in many expositions.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Essex Club of Newark, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Lotos Club of this city. During the Winter months he made his home at the Hotel Lorraine in this city. He also had a residence in East Orange, N. J. He is survived by his wife and a brother, Charles W. Baker.

## GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY LABOR

Beginning July 15 no industry employing more than 100 workers will be permitted to recruit common labor independently but must call upon the Federal employment service of the Department of Labor to fill its needs, according to an official announcement at the opening session of the first national war labor conference, held in Washington, last week.

This action, it was said, may be considered the forerunner of complete Government control over the national labor supply and is one of the most drastic steps taken since the Administration decided upon a definite labor policy for the war.

## *Trade Notes & Personals*

The El Dorado Lime & Minerals Co. has been incorporated at Placerville, Cal., with a capital stock of $100,000 by E. W. Reed, Robert H. Schwab and A. B. Warner.

The War Trade Board has given permission for the importation of 12,000 tons of ferro-manganese from Great Britain. This permission was given it was said to relieve a possible shortage of the ore in this country.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., will construct a three-story brick and steel machine shop to cost $85,000. This building will use 100 tons of structural steel. The same company soon will ask for bids on an eight-story warehouse.

A. U. Field, of Oakland, Cal., who worked for years in attempting to solve the smelter smoke problem, and who was considered an authority on this question, died at Medford, Ore., on May 20th, following an operation for appendicitis.

P. G. Gerrer & Co., of Vera Cruz, Mex., have opened offices at 24 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., and will represent the Honduras Sugar & Distilling Co. and Aguirre Bros., of Buenos Aires. The concern plans to import guano, tallow, oils and other products. P. G. Gerrer is in charge of the local branch.

Prof. J. Bishop Tingle, Ph. D. professor of Chemistry of McMaster University, Toronto, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He has also received a grant of $12,000 from the Canadian Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for research work in scientific chemistry.

Research work in chemistry and physics will be benefitted materially after the war as a result of a gift of $400,000 recently made to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Maclaurin announced the gift came from an anonymous benefactor. The income of the fund is to be available for the general purposes of the Institute during the war and thereafter applied to the development of courses in chemistry and physics.

Walter B. Allen, a manufacturer of Attleboro, Mass., is experimenting with satolite in the production of articles of necessity and adornment. Satolite is a substitute for celluloid. It is claimed for satolite that is non-combustible. The product was invented by Prof. Sato, an instructor in one of Japan's universities, less than two years ago. It is a galalith made of the glucine of soya bean, coagulated by formaline. It is much cheaper than celluloid.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London, adopted the policy that when it had secured as members all the leading American business men in Great Britain and all the leading American firms doing business there, it would be time to secure home support. The soundness of this idea will be tested during the coming months as the foreign membership is now complete and the campaign for members here is just beginning. The Chamber has as members 300 leading American firms and individuals doing business in Great Britain and 300 leading British firms doing business in America. The Chamber is controlled by the active (that is, American) members, who alone have the right to vote.

## KELP PLANT OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

The Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, began the construction of an experimental plant for the extraction of potash from kelp in April, 1917, at Summerland, California, and has operated since the latter part of August, under the direction of J. W. Turrentine. The purpose of this plant is two-fold: To determine the cost of producing potash from kelp, but more especially to determine what by-products can be simultaneously produced commercially. The product to date has been principally kelp char containing about 30 per cent. $K_2O$, which has been produced incidentally in experimenting in methods for drying and distilling. This has found a ready sale at a very good price—practically paying the operating costs of the plant. There is, of course, a great demand for potash in the fertilizer and other industries, and for the iodine and other chemicals recovered as a by-product.

The plant has a capacity of about 150 tons per day, which can probably be increased to 200 tons after certain refinements in operation have been introduced. Apparatus is now being installed which will make possible the production of high-grade muriate and numerous by-products. *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* says the present installation has cost approximately $100,000 and consists essentially of a self-propelled kelp harvester of a harvesting capacity of about 25 tons per hour, and a carrying capacity of 100 tons. The shore plant contains unloading devices and conveyors for delivering the kelp to storage bins, the latter of a capacity of about 300 tons; a drier house containing three direct-heat counter-current rotary kilns, 50 feet long by 5.5 feet in diameter, with furnaces; and the necessary vacuum evaporator, crystallizer and lixiviating apparatus.

## PROTEST TAX ON MEDICINE

A protest against taxation of proprietary medicines has been filed with the House Ways and Means Committee by the National Association of Retail Druggists through Eugene C. Brokmeyer, attorney for the organization. The protest says:

"This association contends that 'the poor man's medicine' was not a luxury in 1917, and it so contends in 1918. The Congress of the United States decided 'that the poor man's medicine' was not a luxury in 1914 when it struck from the revenue bill the proposed tax on proprietary medicines. The fact that more revenue is needed by the Government in 1918 than was required by it in 1914 does not make 'the poor man's medicine' a luxury. If it is the purpose of Congress in making additional tax levies to place the increased burden on those best able to bear them, 'the poor man's medicine' should not and cannot logically or justly be placed in the category of luxuries."

## GLYCERIN FROM MOLASSES

Dr. A. B. Adams, active head of the Revenue Division of Chemistry of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, has discovered a new process for making gylcerin, by the fermentation of black-strap molasses. The conditions of fermentation have been changed so that the yeast has produced 3 per cent. of glycerin instead of from 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. Dr. Adams used 470 gallons of black-strap and obtained 506 pounds of glycerin and 145 gallons of absolute alcohol. While only one-half of the 506 pounds of glycerin was gotten out, it is expected that at least 75 per cent. of the remaining half will be recovered. The amount of alcohol obtained paid for the cost of fermentation and materials.

## NATIONAL ANILINE CO.'S NEW OFFICES

### Building at 21 Burling Slip Opened With a Reception and Luncheon—Company Announces Its First Shipment of Alizarine Red From the Brooklyn Plant

On Tuesday, June 18, the National Aniline and Chemical Co. celebrated the opening of the new Main Office building at 21 Burling Slip, New York City, with an informal reception and a luncheon on the roof of the building.

The guests were representative of the entire industry, including leading chemists, prominent bankers, customers and representatives of the concern from out of town, and many of the officers and directors of the large chemical concerns.

Upon the first floor of the building are the offices of the accounting department. The second floor, also, is given over to the accounting department, while on the third floor the managers of the drug, gum and essential oils departments have their offices. The export, statistical and insurance departments take up the fourth floor and on the fifth floor are the desks of the salesmen, and the offices of the heads of the dyestuff departments. The stenographic department is on the sixth floor, filing and publicity on the seventh, and on the eighth, the purchasing department and also the Board of Directors' Room which is furnished in Colonial style.

The executive offices on the ninth floor are very handsomely furnished; a large reception room in the center being decorated in tones of brown and yellow which harmonize with the upholstered mahogany furniture. Perhaps the most noticeable features of this room are the two large mahogany lamps on the center table, which, when lighted, display handsome shades of genuine parchment, hand decorated. The office of the technical manager, and the laboratory are on the tenth floor. The roof, which will eventually be used by the employes as an outdoor dining room, was fitted for the occasion with a large awning canopy, where the luncheon was served.

## NATIONAL ANILINE MAKING ALIZARINE

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. announces its first shipment of alizarine red. Until the beginning of the present war the alizarine industry was under German control. Since the discovery of alizarine, madder which was formerly used as a source of red dyes, has almost completely disappeared from the markets because it could no longer compete with alizarine in purity, strength, and especially uniformity in quality. There are still some dye houses in Europe which from force of habit prefer madder to alizarine, but it is universally conceded that, especially for the calico printer, alizarine produces results which were not possible with madder.

Alizarine, so named by Robiquet and Colin after "Alizari" the commercial name of levantine madder root, is a derivative of anthracene, which is contained in coal tar. Anthracene is usually oxidized with sodium bichromate and sulphuric acid, and the resulting anthraquinone transformed into a sulphonic acid. The sulphonic acid is then melted with caustic soda and transformed into alizarine in closed vessels under pressure. The chemical name of alizarine is dioxyanthraquinone. It is a reddish yellow powder in its pure state, or appears in brilliant orange red needles at the melting point of 289-290 degrees.

The new product is made at the Brooklyn plant of the company.

# The Drug & Chemical Markets

## SALES LIMITED BY SCARCITY OF STOCKS

### Higher Prices Probable Owing to the Uncertainty of Arrivals—Government Fixes Price of Formaldehyde at 16½ Cents—Belladonna Root and Opium Lower

The inquiry for drugs and fine chemicals has been active, but the market is depleted of most varieties and business is restricted. Government rulings also create uncertainties relative to shipments.

The price of formaldehyde was fixed by the Government at 16½c a pound. The announcement unsettled trading owing to the fact that manufacturers were quoting 21 cents and second hands 18 cents.

Advances were announced on monobromated camphor, mercury in flasks, santonin and oil of geranium, oil of wintergreen, and quince seed.

A decline took place in belladonna root and opium. Numerous other commodities underwent slight fluctuations, but the uncertain conditions favor advances rather than declines.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

**Advanced**

Aloes Gum, Socotrine, 4c
Ammoniac Gum, Tears, 25c
Bay Rum, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, 5c@20c
Blackhaw Root, 2c@5c
Blood Root, 2c
Blueflag Root, 4c
Buchu Leaves, 5c
Cascara Sagiada Root, ½c
Camphor Monobromated, 20c
Fish Berries, 5c
Ipecac Root, 5c
Kola Nuts, 4½c
Mercury, Flasks, $1@$2
Oil of Geranium, African Rose, $1
Oil of Wintergreen, Birch, 30c
Quince Seed, 10c
Santonine, $2
Tonka Beans, Angostura, 4c
Stone Root, 3c
Unicorn Root, 7c

**Declined**

Belladonna Root, 15c
Opium, 50c@$1
Potassium Permanganate, U. S. P., 5c

**Alcohol, C. P.**—Prices rule firm for spot supplies. Uncertainty as to deliveries made it difficult for dealers to meet the requirements of consumers. It is said that the production of all grades may gradually increase. Distillers are quoting C. P. 188 proof at $4.89 and 190 proof at $4.96 a gallon, U. S. P.

**Aloes, Socotrine**—Stringency in supplies and larger buying inquiries forced up prices 4c to 69c@75c for lump and to 74c@79c a pound for powdered.

**Ammoniac Gum, Tears**—Small supplies and a steady inquiry led to an advance of 25c to $1.20 @$1.40 for lump and $1.25@$1.50 a pound for powdered.

**Bay Rum**—Owing to small arrivals holders raised quotations 5c to $3.80@$3.85 for St. Thomas and 20c to $3.70@$3.80 a gallon for Porto Rico.

**Belladonna Root**—Holders lowered prices 15c to $2.60@$2.75, but there were offerings as low as $2.30 a pound. Lack of buying interest and a fair accumulation of stocks were responsible for the decline.

**Blood Root**—Smaller offerings led to an advance of 2c to 20c@22c a pound.

**Blackhaw Root**—Curtailed stocks stiffened values and holders advanced prices 2c to 30c@35c a pound.

**Buchu Leaves**—Higher prices in primary markets, stimulated inquiries here, and sellers advanced quotations 5c to $1.40@$1.45 for short and to $1.45@$1.50 a pound for long leaves.

**Camphor, Monobromated**—Higher cost of crude material and light stocks resulted in a rise of 20c to $3.70 @$3.85 a pound. Makers offered only limited quantities.

**Cassia Oil, Redistilled, U. S. P.**—Lack of supplies and a fair accumulation of orders drove up prices 15c to $2.90@$3.10 a pound, as to brand.

**Chloral Hydrate**—Leading makers advanced prices owing to higher costs of manufacturing, and are quoting $1.50@$2.05 a pound according to quantity and container. Some manufacturers are quoting $1.43 a pound for crystals, bottles included, 100 pound lots.

**Codeine**—Prices are steady under a good demand from the Government and from consumers. Owing to the stronger trend of opium the market is firm, makers quoting on the bulk basis of $7.30 an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce lots.

**Codliver Oil**—Higher primary markets caused an upward trend in the price of Newfoundland oil. Sellers are naming $92@$95 a barrel, as to brand. Owing to the failure of the Lofoten cod fisheries, due partly to lack of petrol for fuel to operate fishing boats, the sentiment in the trade is bullish. Importers are quoting spot lots of Norwegian oil at $135@$150 a barrel, as to brand, in limited quantities.

**Coumarin**—Further shrinkage in supplies resulted in some holders raising prices to $32 a pound for refined. Parcels were offered at $31 a pound, but sales were few owing to the small quantities available.

**Epsom Salts**—Prices are stronger under a better demand. Holders are quoting round lots at $3.27@$3.45 per 100 pounds for technical, and $3.62@$3.85 for U. S. P.

**Erigeron Oil**—Handlers reduced prices 35c to $2.30 @$2.40 a pound, under an accumulation of supplies and a moderate demand.

**Fish Berries**—A further advance of 5c to 20c@21c a pound was established. Depleted supplies on the spot were responsible for the advance.

**Formaldehyde**—The fixing of the price by the Government at 16½c a pound attracted widespread attention in trade circles and caused some confusion owing to the higher prices prevailing recently.

**Geranium Oil, Bourbon**—Handlers raised quotations 50c to $8.50@$9.00 a pound, owing to decidedly smaller stocks and a steady demand.

**Ipecac Root, Cartagena**—Increased demand and small stocks, resulted in an advance of 5c to $3.15@ $3.25 a pound for whole root.

**Kola Nuts**—The market is practically bare of supplies and with the demand active, holders raised prices 4½c to 24c@25c a pound. Buyers experienced difficulty in making purchases at the inside range of prices.

**Larkspur Seed**—A better demand resulted in sellers raising quotations 1c to 29c@31c a pound.

**Menthol, Japanese**—The demand has steadily increased. Holders, however, are repeating former prices of $3.30@$3.35 a pound.

**Mercury**—Some selling agents raised quotations for flasks of 75 pounds, to $120. In some quarters small lots are offered at $119 a flask.

**Milk Sugar**—With the demand steadily increasing and supplies dwindling within a narrow compass, prices closed stronger. Makers repeated 50c@51c a pound for powdered.

**Morphine**—Speculation has been active at the recent decline in prices. Large Government orders are absorbing the supply. Makers quote on the bulk basis of $11.80 an ounce for 25-ounce lots of sulphate.

**Nux Vomica**—Light stocks keep prices firm at 14½c @15c for whole and from 18c@19c a pound for powdered. The demand is fair, but limited offerings restrict sales.

**Oil of Limes, Expressed**—Quotations were lowered 25c to $5.25@$5.50 a pound, owing to larger offerings and a limited demand.

**Opium**—Inactivity and larger supplies led to holders lowering prices 75c to $23 for cases, 50c to $24.50 for powdered and $1 to $25 a pound for granulated. The Central Chinese Government has taken over the opium combine's stock of Indian opium.

**Orange Oil**—All grades and brands are tending upward in response to advices from abroad noting higher prices owing to the cost of production of orange flowers due to lack of labor curtailing distillation. Handlers locally are asking $1.80@$1.90 a pound for sweet West Indian.

**Potassium Permanganate, U. S. P.**—Offerings were made by Japanese makers at prices considerably below domestic makers' quotations, but the product fell short of standard quality. Domestic makers are quoting $3@$3.05 a pound.

**Quinine**—Trading continues moderate among second hands, but inquiries are slightly better. Domestic makers are repeating former quotations on the bulk basis of 90c an ounce for 100-ounce lots of sulphate, for prompt delivery only. The Government's requirements are being filled.

**Saccharin**—Supplies of soluble are extremely scarce owing to exports on outstanding orders. Only small lots are traded in by second hands. Holders are firm, and, anticipating higher prices are quoting $25 a pound, while insoluble is held at $23.50 a pound.

**Saffron Flowers, Valencia**—Increased buying orders, resulted in smaller offerings and sellers raised prices 50c to $15.50@$16.00 a pound.

**Santonin**—Prices are stronger and holders are asking $2 advance to $47 for crystals and $47.50 a pound for powdered, U. S. P. The advance was caused by stringency in supplies.

**Tamarinds**—Small stocks led to a strong market, but high prices restricted business. Import licenses are still refused by the War Trade Board. Prices are nominal at 9½c@10c for supplies in barrels and $4.95 @$5 per keg.

**Tonka Beans, Angostura**—In response to an active demand, principally for export, prices closed stronger and 4c higher to 98c@$1.05 a pound. Sales for export are limited as exporters find it difficult to obtain licenses.

**Wintergreen Oil, Sweet Birch**—Smaller stocks and steady inquiries resulted in an advance of 30c to $2.90 @$3.05 a pound.

## HOLLAND'S CHEMICALS BUREAU

In accordance with a decision of April 10, 1918, the Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of Holland has instituted a National Chemicals Bureau. Dr. Thomas Strengers, of Utrecht, has been appointed director of the bureau.

## DRUGGISTS FAVOR TRADE ACCEPTANCE

Representatives of leading drug associations and many prominent members of the trade were on the committees of the Trade Acceptance Council which held a convention in Chicago on June 17, 18 and 19. Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce welcomed the delegates and Lewis E. Pierson, of the Irving National Bank, New York, who is chairman of the Trade Acceptance Council, explained the purpose of the meeting.

Among the delegates were Wilmot Castle, of the Wilmot Castle Co., of Rochester, N. Y., manufacturers of sterilizers; William E. Richter, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; H. D. Elliott, of the San Antonio Drug Co., San Antonio, Tex.; O. W. Osterlund, Thomas D. McElhenie, and Eugene Zuber, of the National Association of Retail Druggists; Henry W. Mehl, W. K. Smith, and W. L. Dyer, of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association; Robert J. Frick, James H. Martin, and J. W. Gayle, of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association; Geo. S. Humphreys, P. A. Capdau, and A. D. Parker of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association; Henry Reichel, Grand Rapids, Mich., Ellis E. Falkner, Delton, Mich., J. E. McAllister, Ypsilanti, Mich., representing the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association; and S. Rudolph Light, vice-president of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. H. Pool, F. W. Brown, and A. A. Woodward, of the South Dakota State Pharmaceutical Association.

Among the speakers were J. H. Tregoe, of the National Association of Credit Men; Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, University of Pittsburgh; Paul M. Warburg, Federal Reserve Board, Washington; Morton H. Fry, of Bernard, Scholle & Co., New York; Waddill Catchings, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York; Wallace D. Simmons, St. Louis; and D. C. Wills, of the Federal Reserve Board, Cleveland, O.

## U. S. TAKES THE LEAD IN EXPORTS

The United States has suddenly become the world's largest exporter of manufactures. Prior to the war, according to a compilation by The National City Bank **of New York, we held third place among the nations** of the world as an exporter of manufactures, being clearly outranked in this line by Great Britain and Germany. With the opening of the war, however, and the suspension of Germany's export trade, we took rank next to Great Britain as an exporter of manufactures, and with the enormous foreign demand upon our factories we have now passed Great Britain in the race and stand at the head of the list of nations exporting manufactures.

Among the manufactures exported from the United States in the fiscal years 1914, 1915 and 1916 and the calendar year 1917, were the following products of interest in the dyestuffs. drug and chemical trades:

(Last three 000's omitted)

| | Fiscal Year ending with June 30th | | | Calendar year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
| Cement, hydraulic | 3,382 | 3,242 | 3,781 | 5,330 |
| Acids | 483 | 3,128 | 24,708 | 52,696 |
| Dyes and dyestuffs | 357 | 1,178 | 5,012 | 16,107 |
| Soda, salts of | 3,141 | 12,650 | ..... | 22,387 |
| Other chemicals | 23,098 | 29,425 | 94,552 | 102,065 |
| Copper, pigs and ingots | 144,896 | 96,239 | 159,491 | 307,734 |
| Other copper mfrs. | 1,327 | 3,319 | 14,455 | 47,318 |

## POSTPONE NETHERLANDS EXHIBIT

The Netherlands-Indies exhibition which was to take place in 1919, at Soerabaia, will be postponed, the committee announcing that it has ceased all activities in this connection.

# Heavy Chemical Markets

## CHEMICAL PRICES HOLDING FIRM

### Steady Demand From Consumers—Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Easier Owing to Accumulation of Supplies—Prices of Acids Advancing—Alums Steady

Price changes in the local market on the principal heavy chemicals have not been important during the interval, and for the most part the condition has held steady with the general range of quotations firm. In summing up the situation it would appear that there is not a great deal of inclination on the part of holders of spot materials to do a great deal of shading at this time in view of a strong and steady inquiry from all directions. Offerings in the spot market on acids have not been large and, for the most part, the general range of prices continues upward.

There has been a general decline on caustic soda, as well as on soda ash, and at this writing there is little reason to look for an immediate improvement in this connection since supplies in the spot market are seemingly sufficient to take care of more business, and because of this wide price ranges continue to be heard. Aside from these exceptions, and the expected easy condition of bleaching powder at this time, there has not been any outstanding feature to the local heavy chemical market during the interval.

The 56 per cent. acetic acid is now nominal, as well as the 80 per cent. acetic, and the few offerings of the 28 per cent., 70 per cent. and the glacial that are now being made in the open market are quoted at higher levels than perhaps have ever been heard before. Of the muriatic, prices are higher for both the 20 and 22 degree. No offerings have been reported in the spot market of the 18 degree. Little new is heard in regard to nitric acid. Practically all of the degrees are in such scant supply that it is difficult to get a reasonable idea of prices in the open market and for the most part the situation continues nominal. There are no developments in sulphuric acid. The 60 degree pyrite continues nominal, and only small offerings have been made on the 66 degree brimstone, which for the most part is out of the spot markets. Holders of any spot materials in quantity are asking as high as $80.00 a ton, and it is only in cases where users are in urgent need of supplies that they will pay these prices. Oleum is still available in the spot market, but prices are ruling unusually high. The Government continues to absorb the bulk of the production of all acids.

All grades of alums have held firm despite the fact that not a great deal of trading has been reported. The inquiry, however, is steady and for this reason holders of spot materials are not inclined to do a great deal of shading irrespective of the fact that supplies are apparently sufficient at this time to take care of more business. Copper sulphate, acetate of lead, caustic potash and the prussiates have been in good demand and there has not been a great deal of fluctuation. Saltpeter is in steady demand, and prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged. The only business that is now passing on nitrate of soda is on contracts, since the Government continues to supervise the distribution of this product.

**Acid, Acetic**—Offerings of any of the various degrees of acetic acid have been light, during the interval and where stocks have been available in the open market unusually high prices have been asked. Holders of the 28 per cent. test are asking 19⅞c and up to 19¾c a pound for the stocks they have and apparently consumers who are in urgent need of supplies are paying these prices. A week ago there was a fair amount of spot 56 per cent. acetic available in the neighborhood of 28c a pound, but at this writing the situation on this degree is nominal. On the other hand where quotations were unavailable a week ago on the 70 per cent. material, and the glacial, it is noted that offerings are being made at 45c to 46c a pound, and 70c to 72c a pound for the glacial. The 80 per cent. acetic has not been mentioned in the open market during the week. For forward positions factors are unable to quote because of the uncertain condition concerning releases by the Government.

**Acid, Muriatic**—The demand for all degrees of muriatic acid is greatly in excess of the supply. In spite of this condition, however, it is reported that comparatively large quantities are still available at plants, but on account of the shortage of tank cars and carboys there is difficulty in moving stocks. As a matter of fact material recently offered on the spot at low prices has now been sold and the tonnage moved is reported to have been important. At works sellers were quoting 1⅞c to 2½c a pound for the 18 degree, which in the open market continues nominal; 2½c to 2¾c a pound for the 20 degree, and from 2¾c to 3⅛c a pound for the 22 degree. It is reported that not in a long time has there been such a tight condition as is now reported on all degrees of this acid and at this writing there is nothing to indicate that there will be any improvement by way of additional offerings.

**Acid, Nitric**—The situation is without any important change for the reason that offerings are being made only occasionally on any of the degrees, and in the main the condition is just as tight as has been previously reported. From 7¼c to 7½c a pound has been the prevailing price for the 36 degree material, in carboys. Where sales have been made on the 28 degree (which is not available in large quantities) the price has been from 7½c to 8c a pound. Holders of the 40 degree nitric are asking from 8¼c to 8¾c a pound, while the 42 degree in carboys continues nominal at 9⅛c to 9½c a pound. It appears that the bulk of trading on spot materials of any of the above stocks has been confined chiefly to dealers, who are doing considerable speculation at this time on whatever stocks there are available in view of the urgent call from consumers.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Offerings have been made comparatively freely during the interval on oleum, and the market closed with spot stocks available at $60 and up to $65 a ton, depending upon buyer and quantity. The 60 degree pyrite is hard to locate at this time, and where small offerings are being made prices are so high that the average users are not inclined to pay the figures named unless they are in urgent need of supplies. Although practically a nominal situation is reported on the 66 degree brimstone, it is said that several sales have passed during the week, but prices have ranged from $75 to $80 a ton, which is about double the quotation heard in the New York market a week ago. Naturally under such conditions consumers would be greatly interested in forward positions which, however,

are not available because of the fact that the Government continues to take over such large stocks that there is no telling when offerings can be made. A great deal of interest is being manifested in battery acid and closing quotations were firm at $5.00 and up to $5.50 per hundred pounds, according to quantity and buyer. Practically every item under this heading has a strong tendency upward at the present time, with considerable dealer speculation.

**Alums**—Although it is reported that there are sufficient stocks of the various grades of alums available at this time to take care of more business the majority of large factors in the local market are quoting firmly for the reason that the inquiry continues steady. Under a rather unsettled condition it would be natural to expect wide price ranges and in a number of instances lower quotations were named during the week than have been noted in the New York market for a number of weeks. But despite speculation among dealers large holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading from prices given below: Ammonium lump 4½c to 5c a pound; potassium lump, 9c to 10c a pound, according to quantity and buyer; potassium chrome 20¾c to 21¾c a pound, with ammonium chrome holding at previous levels of 18½c and up to 19½c a pound. The output of the various grades of alums at this time is said to be about normal, but because of the decidedly higher cost of production, manufacturers are not inclined to shade prices materially irrespective of the fact that the demand has not been especially heavy for two or three weeks.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—A decidedly firm condition has been reported in the New York market on this heavy chemical, and from 3½c to 4c a pound continues as the prevailing quotation for the high test, which is said to be in stronger demand, while the low test, or commercial grade is held on spot in firm hands at 2¼c@2½c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. It is reported from reliable quarters that the supply for both of the grades of aluminum sulphate is hardly sufficient to take care of the strong call from users, and the general tendency of prices is upward.

**Bleaching Powder**—According to reports a large buyer of bleaching powder in quantity could secure stocks at his own figure. The condition is quiet and for the most part prices are weak, with spot quotations ranging all the way from 1¾c to 2½c a pound. The latter quotation prevails for stocks in export drums, while the inside quotation is for stocks in domestic drums. Apparently at this time there are large quantities of stocks on hand in the New York market and since producers have curtailed their production it is not felt that there will be any further accumulation of stocks in the local market regardless of the lull in buying. A fair amount of interest is being manifested on stocks forward, but few quotations are heard at this time.

**Copper Sulphate**—A comparatively quiet week has been noted on copper sulphate and at the close there were offerings of standard grades from first hands at lower levels than have been heard in this market for some time. In large quantities there have been a number of sellers of the standard brand at 9c a pound, which is the lowest quotation that has been named for some time. Even at this comparatively low figure there were others who had small quantities available in the local market at 8½c a pound for the Nichols brand, 98-99 per cent., and in second hands the inside quotation during the interval has been even below the last named figure for the large crystals in quantity. There is not a great deal of inquiry, and consequently not much underlying strength to the situation.

**Lead Acetate**—Large factors in this market say that supplies available on spot are not heavy, and in view of the many inquiries that are being received from all directions holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading, regardless of quantity or buyer. It is said that the output at this time is somewhat below normal on account of the difficulties experienced in securing raw material, and for this reason factors say there is little cause to expect any downward trend in prices. Closing figures in the New York market were firm at 15¾c@16⅛c a pound for the brown sugar; 17⅛c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17¼c @18⅛c a pound for the granulated.

**Potash, Caustic**—Closing quotations for the high test material range from 83½c to 84c a pound, on spot, while the low test continues to be quoted at 63c@63½c a pound. The consumer demand for this material has improved considerably during the interval, and although supplies are not abundant they seem to be in sufficient quantity to take care of the orders that are being placed.

**Potassium Prussiate**—It is only occasionally that any offers are heard on the Japanese material and importers say that at this time there is nothing to indicate any improvement in the situation since the market is already in a sold-up condition on futures. The domestic stocks of prussiate of potash are in steady demand from the majority of consumers and prices are unusually firm at $1.18@$1.25 a pound for the yellow, and from $2.85@$2.95 a pound for the red.

**Soda Ash**—Very little buying interest has been noted in the New York market on soda ash, and at the close prices named in the spot market were materially lower than they were a week ago, with nothing to indicate that there would be any immediate improvement in the situation in the near future. Closing spot quotations in the New York market for soda ash in bags were $2.25 to $2.30 per hundred pounds, while for stock in barrels spot prices were from $2.80 to $2.85 per hundred pounds. Dense ash, however, was in steady demand at the close and prices showed an advance with the majority of holders of spot materials asking from $4.05 per hundred pounds, and up, which are higher prices than have been heard in the New York market for some time. It was reported at the close that factors in Philadelphia were offering as low as $2.05 and up to $2.15 per hundred pounds, store, for stocks in bags. There was nothing to indicate at the close of the New York market that there would be any large buying in the local market since it appears that users are sufficiently supplied to take care of their immediate needs.

**Soda, Caustic**—Following in sympathy with the easier tendency that has been noted during the week on soda ash, caustic has declined materially and the spot market closed listless with prices materially lower than they were a week ago. It was reported that from a seller desiring to realize cash solid material could be picked up at dock as low as $4.15 per hundred pounds; but this figure does not reflect the actual condition of the market since the majority of holders are asking $4.40 and up to $4.60 per hundred pounds, depending upon buyer and quantity. For material over the year of 1918, $4.40 per hundred pounds has been named. Over 1919 caustic soda has been quoted at $3.50; basis 60 per cent. at works. From these figures it is apparent that there is not a great deal of underlying strength to the future situation.

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The National Aniline & Chemical Company, has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. and a back dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 25.

# *Color & Dyestuff Markets*

## SHORTAGE IN NATURAL DYESTUFFS

### Lack of Steamer Space Causes Shrinkage in Spot Supplies—Coal-Tar Crudes and Intermediates Quiet—Industry Not Alarmed Over Importers Plans

Shortage in a number of important items in the general list, coupled with a brisk demand from large consumers has held the market firm during the week, and the movement all along the line has been decidedly upward. Shipments of important products now in strong call from domestic consumers, have been materially curtailed, or entirely cut off, on account of lack of steamer space.

All dye bases and dyewoods have advanced. Of the natural dyestuffs turmeric has been the leader, and quotations in the spot market show a sharp advance over previous figures. Arrivals of logwood, fustic and gambier have been very light recently, and there is little reason to expect any material improvement.

The market for coal-tar crudes is slightly easier. Benzol continues to be offered in large quantities at low prices. Crude cresylic acid is firm at levels of a week ago. Phenol is being offered freely in the open market and considerable price shading could doubtless be done on firm bids. Toluol continues in the same position that was noted a week ago. Resale lots are now practically exhausted. The demand is slightly better for xylol, but prices have not advanced as there are still sufficient supplies available to take care of more spot business.

Intermediates have held steady with closing figures, in the main, unchanged from those of a week ago. Price declines in the general list have been noted on benzoic acid, H. acid and slightly on benzoate of soda. Advances are noted on diethylaniline, dimethylaniline, "G" salt and toluidine.

Coal tar colors are in steady demand from all quarters and few price changes have been reported Large factors in the New York market are not alarmed at the action taken by the color and dyestuff importers who are opposed to the tariff. American manufacturers feel that the new industry, which has grown up in this country through necessity, will be properly protected by the Government. Influences that may be brought to bear by those who would force German and other foreign made colors on the market after the war, would have little effect in Washington.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods.

**Albumen**—All albumen continues in strong demand, especially the imported material, and most large dealers are still booked far ahead. Spot quotations for the Chinese egg range from $1.20 to $1.30 a pound, according to quantity and buyer. The imported blood is bringing as high as 95c a pound, although in small lots perhaps 90c a pound could be done on firm bids. Spot quotations in the New York market for the domestic blood have advanced to 65c@70c a pound.

**Cochineal**—A steady demand has been reported from all directions for spot and nearby cochineal and large business has passed in the New York market during the interval. Dealers say that not in a long time has there been the interest that is now shown in this product. Closing quotations were 62c@68c a pound for the silver Teneriffe on spot; 67½c@68c a pound for the rosy black, and 55c@55½c a pound for the gray black. Not a great deal of interest is shown for the Madras as supplies have been scant for some time.

**Cutch**—The advances noted a week ago on the various grades of cutch continue to hold. The liquid is unusually firm at 13¾c@14⅛c a pound, and it is hardly probable that a great deal of shading could be done since the spot market has been pretty well stripped of stocks. A tight situation continues for the Rangoon cutch, in boxes, and holders of spot stocks are now asking 19½c@20½c a pound, according to quantity, while stocks for delivery have advanced to 17c@17½c a pound. Arrivals seem to be decreasing from day to day.

**Divi Divi**—Large business has passed in the New York market during the week and the inquiry is unusually heavy concerning all forward positions, but importers are apparently unable to quote far ahead on account of the uncertainties concerning the arrival of stocks from primary points. From $71 to $74 a ton is the prevailing spot prices for divi divi, which is about the quotation named in this market a week ago. Importers say that under present shipping conditions and in view of the increasing demand there is no reason to look for any downward movement in prices.

**Fustic**—Holders of the 51-degree are asking from 13¾c to 14½c a pound, which is a slight advance over the price of a week ago. The chips are quoted at 6½c @7½c a pound, while the solid fustic has taken a sharp advance in the spot market to 28c@29c a pound. Factors say that none of the above materials are in large supply. There continues a strong demand from large consumers for all grades of fustic and apparently there is considerable inclination on the part of importers to advance prices in view of shipping conditions. According to the quantity and point of origin the price of the sticks on spot has ranged from $40 to $65 a ton.

**Gambier**—There has not been a great deal of trading, but prices have held firm. The price for the common is 26¼c per pound and up, although several sales were recorded as low as 24c@25c a pound. Very little cube material is reaching this market, but it is stated that fair quantities are afloat from Java.

**Indigo**—Closing figures for indigo were firm at $2.25@$2.75 a pound for the Oudes; $2.50@$2.75 a pound for the Bengal; $2.25@$2.75 a pound for the Guatemala; 90c @$1.10 a pound for the Madras, and 24c@26c a pound for the paste. The New York market has been quite active, and with a good inquiry there is considerable underlying strength to the situation.

**Logwood**—The situation continues to tighten on all varieties of logwood since it is reported that the War Trade Board has stipulated the quantity that can be brought into this country, and holders of spot stocks are decidely bullish in their ideas of prices. Not in years has there been the demand that is noted at this time. At the close some dealers were asking as high as $45 a ton for the sticks, and this appears to be the prevailing price, although $41 a ton has been named. The chips are unusually firm and the advance noted a week ago to 2⅞c@3¼c a pound continues to hold. The solid material is unchanged at 19c@20c a pound, according to quantity; the 51-degree Twaddle 10½c@ 11¾c a pound, and the crystals 20c@25c a pound, according to quantity and buyer.

### Coal-tar Crudes

**Benzol**—The condition in the New York market on benzol continues quiet with practically no buying interest being manifested and prices closed easy. Wide price ranges are heard, and irrespective of the report that sales have passed as low as 25c a gallon, the majority of holders are quoting in the neighborhood of 27½c a gallon. The outside quotation was 30c a gallon, but this price was generally considered too high. There are large supplies available in the spot market, and a buyer could perhaps obtain stocks at his own figure in large quantities.

**Naphthalene**—The demand for the flake material has not been particularly strong and in a number of directions lower prices have been heard. Sales are reported to have passed at 9¼c@9¾c a pound, although in some directions holders continue to ask up to 10c a pound for prime material. A number of factors say that considerably more business could be handled at this time. The ball material has been in steady demand during the week with prices ranging from 10¾c to 11¼c a pound. Some dealers are asking as high as 11½c a pound for spot and nearby stocks. Supplies of the naphthalene balls are said to be only moderate.

**Phenol**—Offerings of phenol in the spot market have been made comparatively freely, but there has not been a great deal of buying interest. The inquiry is only moderate at the present time and on firm bids considerable shading could be done. It appears that the large consumers have sufficient stocks for their immediate requirements and are only buying in small quantities with the hope that prices will decline. The majority of large holders were quoting at the close at 49c@51c a pound, according to quantity.

**Toluol**—There has been a steady demand for toluol in the local market, but trading is limited to the quantity of spot material available, which is said to be small. The market has now been cleaned of resale lots, but where they have been reported sellers have been able to obtain as much as $5.00 a gallon. On new releases, however, that are now being made by the Government the price continues at $1.50@$1.55 a gallon. The Government's requirements are so great for this material that it is only where consumers are in urgent need of stocks that releases are made and little is reaching the open market.

### Intermediates

**Acid H**—The inquiry is active and on future business the majority of factors are quoting at comparatively high levels. Supplies, it is reported are still sufficient to take care of the business being placed. A steady condition has been noted in the New York market and holders of spot stocks are quoting firmly at $2.70 @$3.00 a pound, according to quantity.

**Acid, Naphthionic**—On spot the prevailing price has been $1.35@$1.45 a pound for the refined, and $1.10 @$1.20 a pound for the crude. A fair volume of trading between producers and consumers has been reported. At the close it was said that supplies are sufficient to take care of all the business now being placed.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—The refined is quoted at 42c@ 44c a pound, while the price generally heard for the crude is 30c@32c a pound. No shortage of supplies is reported. It is said that consumers are showing more interest and a number of large producers are increasing their output in order to take care of the business now being placed.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—Supplies are dwindling and in the spot market the oil is firmly quoted at 26½c@ 27c a pound, drums extra, while the price of the salts is unusually firm at 33c@35c a pound, which is another advance over the figure named a week ago. The inquiry continues strong for all forward positions. The demand in the spot market is apparently increasing from day to day, and it is doubtful if any shading could be done from the above prices.

**Benzoate of Soda**—Not a great deal of buying has occurred during the interval and the market has been comparatively listless. While the prevailing quotation for the soda is $3.35@$3.60 a pound, according to quantity, there is every reason to believe that on firm bids this price could be materially shaded. The price of the acid is $3.50@$4.00 a pound. There is a fairly good inquiry but no large orders have been reported.

**Benzidine**—A rather quiet week has been reported and closing figures were at $1.75@$1.85 a pound for the base, and $1.40@$1.50 a pound for the sulphate. It is reported that supplies in hand in the local market are in sufficient quantity to handle more business.

**Dimethylaniline**—A strong consumer call continues for this material and the same tight condition that has been reported in this market for some time continues with prices ranging from 69c to 74c a pound. Supplies are by no means sufficient to take care of the business being placed.

**Para-Amidophenol**—Supplies on hand, while not abundant, are apparently sufficient to take care of the business being placed. The demand is fairly steady and prices are from $3.75@$4.00 a pound for the base, and from $4.10 to $4.25 a pound for the hydrochloride.

**Para-Toluidine**—An active demand has been noted and prices are firm at $2.10@$2.30 a pound, according to quantity. The ortho-toluidine is likewise in good demand with spot quoted at $1.10@$1.30 a pound.

## COLORS MADE BY FEDERAL DYESTUFF CO.

The Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, of Kingsport, Tennessee, makes announcement to the trade, through the receivers, Frank H. Platt, John W. Herbert, and Charles W. Holloway, concerning the dyes, intermediates and heavy chemicals manufactured by the company, and points out the fact that every plant employee is American born. The list of dyes includes sulphur colors for khakis and olive drabs, sulphur blue, direct colors including tans, alizarine red and blue, acid colors including a fast red.

The list of intermediates include dinitrophenol, dinitrobenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, nitrotoluol, dinitrotoluol, beta naphthol, monochlorbenzol and similar products. The company also produces caustic soda in 60 per cent., 62 per cent., 74 per cent. and 76 per cent. Liverpool test; muriatic acid, 18 degree and 20 degree Baume, with a daily capacity of 40,000 pounds.

The company is sold up for ninety days on alizarine, but the plant is being enlarged and new orders can be filled in about four months.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PLATINUM

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. makes the following announcement: "With our last issue we informed you that our stocks of Platinum, Paladium and Iridium had been seized by our Government. We wish to explain that this was not a physical seizure, our stocks continue in our hands but are subject to specific directions and control by our Government; we can continue to refine and manufacture Platinum, Paladium and Iridium products for strictly war purposes. We are therefore in position to consider your requirements, provided they are for war purposes and providing further that we can secure our Government's consent for delivery."

# The Foreign Markets

## HIGH PRICES MAINTAINED IN LONDON

### Ginger, Linseed Oil, Peppers and Sugar of Milk Higher—Firm Tone in Honey, Lemon Oil, the Benzoates and Albumen—Arsenic Lower

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 18—The trading this week is featureless, but prices in all lines of fine chemicals and crude drugs are maintained.

There is a higher tendency in ginger, linseed oil, peppers and sugar of milk.

The market for honey, albumen, lemon oil, turmeric and the benzoates is firmer.

Phenacetin, resorcin, gum acacia and potassium permanganate are easier.

Quotations on agar agar and arsenic are lower.

## ENGLAND'S DEMAND FOR DRUGS

Great Britain has under consideration a plan for a Special Industries Board to foster and promote the growth of industries manufacturing supplies indispensable to important British activities which before the war were supplied mainly from present enemy sources or from sources under present enemy control; according to a recent issue of the London *Chemist & Druggist*. The following is a list of drugs and chemicals formerly procured as above, and the normal consumption of same in the United Kingdom; bromine, 100 tons; iodine, 70 tons; mercury, 75 tons; bismuth, 80 tons; belladonna, 50 tons leaves; and 100 tons of roots. These figures are all pre-war estimates and most of these products have been increased by 300 per cent. or more since 1914.

In addition to this list is another giving drugs and chemicals which it would be desirable to procure entirely from within the limits of the Empire, but the quantities which are normally used are not given: Potassium, henbane, foxglove, colchicum, cinchona, quinine, ipecacuanha, coca leaves, opium, salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic acid, salicylate of sodium, salvarsan, neo-salvarsan, novocaine, phenacetin, phenazone, eucaine, liquid paraffin and thymol.

## COSTLY BRITISH WAR EXPERIMENTS

In a White Paper dealing with the Appropriation Account of the sums granted by Parliament to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Munitions for the year ended March 31, 1917, there is an interesting record of two or three costly experiments in trying to develop certain chemicals for war use. In one disastrous venture, inspired by the shortage of toluol, an amount of £57,000 was expended all to no purpose.

Another unprofitable enterprise was an agreement entered into with a certain chemical company for the production of synthetic phenol. The company, however, failed on their part of the contract and the Ministry undertook to terminate the agreement. This right was contested by the company and finally it was agreed that the Ministry should take over the stock of the company at a 30 per cent. premium, also the liabilities amounting to £5,000, and the Ministry retained the plant. In addition over £18,900 was paid to terminate the contract.

## INCREASE IN BRITISH IMPORT DUTIES

Revenue measures adopted as part of the British budget for 1918-19 include important increases in duty on sugar and saccharin, certain chemicals, spirits, and matches. Among the import duties the rate of increase ranges from about 25 per cent. for snuff to more than 100 per cent. on brandy and other spirits.

The table which follows, taken from the British *Board of Trade Journal* for April 25, shows both the new rates which went into effect on April 23 and those previously charged. (Hundredweight, 112 pounds; pounds sterling, $4,8665; shilling, $0.243; penny, $0.0203; imperial gallon, 1.2009 U. S. gallons; imperial proof gallon, 1.374 U. S. proof gallons.)

| ARTICLES | Rate of duty Old £ s. d. | New £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Sugar of a polarization exceeding 98 deg..per cwt. | 0 14 0 | 1 5 8 |
| Sugar of a polarization not exceeding 76 deg..do.. | 0 6 9 | 0 12 4 |
| And intermediate duties varying between 25s. 8d. and 12s. 4d. (new rates) and 14s. and 6s. 9d. (former rates) on sugar of a polarization not exceeding 98 and exceeding 76 degrees. | | |
| Proportionate increases on articles containing sugar. | | |
| Molasses (including all sugar and extracts from sugar which can not be tested by polariscope): | | |
| If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....per cwt. | 0 8 10½ | 0 16 3 |
| If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 p. c. of sweetening matter per cwt. | 0 6 4½ | 0 11 8 |
| If containing not more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter .....per cwt. | 0 3 1½ | 0 5 8½ |
| Glucose: | | |
| Solid .....do.. | 0 8 10½ | 0 16 3 |
| Liquid .....do | 0 6 4½ | 0 11 8 |
| Saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use) .....per oz... | 0 4 6 | 0 8 3 |
| Spirits: | | |
| For every gallon imported in cask, computed at proof— | | |
| Brandy and rum ..... | 0 15 1 | 1 10 4 |
| Imitation rum, geneva and liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits, not sweetened ..... | 0 15 2 | 1 10 5 |
| Unenumerated spirits, tested, sweetened.... | 0 15 9½ | 1 11 6¼ |
| Unenumerated spirits, tested, not sweetened.. | 0 15 2 | 1 10 5 |
| If the above spirits (except unenumerated, not sweetened spirits) are imported in bottle, 1s. additional per proof gallon is charged. | | |
| For every liquid gallon— | | |
| Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits in bottle, not to be tested ..... | 1 1 5 | 2 1 11 |
| Perfumed spirits, imported in cask ..... | 1 4 1 | 2 8 4 |
| Perfumed spirits, imported in bottle ..... | 1 5 1 | 2 9 4 |
| In addition to these duties, a further duty ranging from 1s. to 2s. 5d. per gallon, according to the kind and age of the spirit, is charged on spirits warehoused for less than three years. | | |
| Chloral hydrate .....per lb. | 0 1 9 | 0 3 6 |
| Chloroform .....do. | 0 4 4 | 0 8 8 |
| Collodion .....per gallon | 1 14 11 | 3 10 0 |
| Ether, acetic .....per lb | 0 2 7 | 0 5 2 |
| Ether, butyric .....per gallon | 1 1 10 | 2 3 9 |
| Ether, sulphuric .....do.. | 1 16 6 | 3 13 2 |
| Ethyl, iodide of .....per gallon | 0 19 0 | 1 18 1 |
| Ethyl chloride .....do.. | 1 1 10 | 2 3 9 |
| Etyl bromide .....per lb. | 0 1 5 | 0 2 10 |
| Matches, per 10,000 matches; on any number in a box: | | |
| Not exceeding 80 ..... | 0 3 6 | 0 5 2 |
| In excess of 80 ..... | 0 1 9 | 0 3 5 |

## CINCHONA STOCKS IN AMSTERDAM

Stocks of cinchona bark at Amsterdam on April 30, 1918, amounted to 837 packages against 850 packages on March 31. During April there were sales of 13 packages.

Stocks of cocoa on hand April 30 amounted to 87 packages against 237 packages on March 31. About 150 packages were sold during April.

## HULL'S CASTOR OIL TRADE IN 1917

### British Port Said to Be Largest Vegetable Oil Center in Europe—Exports of Castor Beans to United States Reduced on Account of War

Hull is now claimed to be the largest vegetable-oil center in Europe. The year 1917, the third since the outbreak of the European war, witnessed constantly changing conditions that kept the heads of the various mills continually upon the alert, but the year terminated with general reports of a successful business and satisfactory financial returns. One of the largest companies operating Hull mills declared a 15 per cent. dividend (the same as in 1916) without disclosing the actual profits but announcing that the gross profits for 1917 exceeded those of 1916.

Shortage of supplies of raw materials (chiefly due to the question of tonnage), irregular arrivals, increased prices, shortage of labor, increased cost of production, and Government control were the outstanding features. Because of the geographical position of Hull in relation to sea warfare, direct imports have most noticeably decreased and larger supplies than ever before have been received overland by rail from English ports on the south and west coast. In fact, one well informed in the trade estimated that in 1917 Hull received only 25 per cent. of its supplies of raw material direct.

On December 1, 1917, under the Defense of the Realm Act, the Food Controller took over possession of all stocks of raw materials in mills and warehouses and all contracts for shipments en route at original prices. Thus the Government was in a position to allocate to the various mills according to local needs and to distribute the resultant produce as deemed wisest through port feeding stuffs committees established in London, Hull, Liverpool, and Bristol. By a system of booking, prescribed by the Government, it has been possible to determine the costs of crushing each kind of raw material, and selling prices for oil and cake have been so arranged as to show what was considered a fair crushing margin for the mills.

The Government arranged for the purchase of the new crop of Egyptian cotton seed, and shipments began in November. Raw supplies largely depend upon the tonnage which the Shipping Controller may be able to allocate.

No official statistics of the Hull imports for 1917 as separate from the United Kingdom are available. The Hull Chamber of Commerce gives the following figures of imports but states that "owing to the figures of imports and exports not being officially given, the figures for 1917 are unreliable and must not be taken as representing the true import figures":

| Oilseeds | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castor .....quarters | 132,057 | 171,113 | 126,399 |
| Cotton: | | | |
| Egyptian .....tons | 217.439 | 132,986 | 96,963 |
| Other .....do | 38,824 | 60,215 | 14,583 |
| Linseed .....quarters | 977,435 | 1,127,007 | 371,210 |
| Rape .....do | 86,652 | 230,347 | 164,393 |
| Soya beans .....tons | 135 919 | 69,945 | 13,890 |
| Palm kernels .....do | 35,541 | 46,226 | 40,215 |

Up to the present time Hull has been practically the only center in the United Kingdom where castor seed has been dealt with. Owing to castor oil having been found to be the best lubricant for aeroplanes because of its not freezing at high altitudes, this branch of the oil trade has been given prominence. It is reported that in 1917 the British Government released about 7,000 tons of the best grades to the United States to be used as seed in order to grow supplies for securing lubricating oil for the Liberty motors.

Exports of castor oil manufactured in the United Kingdom totaled 3,064 tons in 1915, 3,084 tons in 1916, and 4,338 tons in 1917. The bulk of this was produced in Hull. The exports to the United States declared through the Hull consulate were 6,710 gallons, valued at $4,002, in 1915; 28,578 gallons, valued at $25,350, in 1916; and 16,789 gallons, valued at $17,259, in 1917. The United Kingdom imported 763 tons in 1915 and 5,701 tons in 1916 and re-exported 33 tons in 1915 and 144 tons in 1916. Figures for 1917 are not available. Castor oil sold at $291.99 per ton in December, 1915, and at $350.39 per ton in 1916; the Government-controlled maximum price of $389.32 was in force in 1917.

According to the chamber of commerce statistics, Hull imports of castor seed totaled 132,057 quarters in 1915, 171,113 quarters in 1916, and 126,399 quarters in 1917. The estimated stock in warehouses, excluding mills, was 6,000 quarters in 1916. The United Kingdom imports were 556,305 hundredweight in 1915, 819,016 hundredweight in 1916, and 898,557 hundredweight in 1917, which was the only increase in oilseed imports recorded. The increase in the values of these imports should be noted—from $1,751,341 in 1915 to $3,567,787 in 1916 and $6,234,352 in 1917.

United Kingdom re-exports were 92,554 hundredweight in 1915, 114,748 hundredweight in 1916, and 29,829 hundredweight in 1917.

Castor seeds declared through the Hull consulate for export to the United States were 13,275 bushels, valued at $21,629, in 1915; 109,404 bushels, valued at $277,395, in 1916; and 41,467 bushels, valued at $125,638, in 1917. High freights and scarcity of tonnage ruled throughout the year.

In December, 1916, castor seed sold at $141.13 per ton; in March, 1917, at $141.13 per ton; in May at $160.59 per ton; and in June at $170.33 per ton, from which date to the end of 1917 prices ranged from $150.86 to $155.73 per ton. The maximum price established May 9, 1917, was $180.06 per ton.

## *Foreign Trade Opportunities*

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27018—A firm in Italy wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers who would be able to supply them with apparatus for making glycerin. The firm produces raw glycerin, extracting same from neutral oils and greases, and it wishes to secure apparatus that can transform such glycerin into the pure product.

27038—A company in the United States representing a firm in Norway desires to secure an agency for the sale of linseed oil, calcinated and caustic soda, dextrine, sugar, coffee, cocoa beans, and tin plate. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against shipping documents.

27044—The American representatives of a firm in Norway desire to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, metals and raw materials. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against shipping documents and established credit in New York.

27047—A man in France desires to purchase chemical products and drugs. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against documents. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27051—A man in France is in the market for chemical products. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27054—A man in Italy desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of light-brown whale oil, cottonseed oil, arachide oil, animal-fatty acids, oleic acid paraffin, caustic soda, and carbonate of soda. Samples should be submitted. Freight and insurance rates to Genoa should be submitted with quotations. Correspondence may be in English. References.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.**

**In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.**

## Drugs and Chemicals

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk | lb. | .80 — .81 |
| Acetone | lb. | .25½ — .25¾ |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 3.75 — 4.25 |
| *Aconitine, ½-oz. vials | ea. | — — — |
| Agar Agar, See Isinglass. | | |
| No. 1 | lb. | .85 — .86 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .80 — .81 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .72 — .73 |
| Alcohol 188 proof | gal. | — — 4.89 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P. | gal. | — — 4.96 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | — — 5.05 |
| Wood, ref. 95 p.c. | gal. | .90½ — .92 |
| 97 p.c. | gal. | .93½ — .94 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .67 — .68 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .68 — .69 |
| Aldehyde | lb. | 1.25 — 1.45 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | .41 — .45 |
| Sweet | lb. | .28 — .29 |
| Meal | lb. | .35 — .37 |
| Aloin, U. S. P., powd. | lb. | .95 — .98 |
| Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals) | lb. | — — — |
| Ambergris, black | oz. | 10.00 —14.00 |
| Grey | oz. | 24.00 —27.00 |
| Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. | lb. | .80 — .85 |
| Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. | lb. | — —11.00 |
| Bichromate, C. P. | lb. | — — 1.20 |
| Bromide, gran., bulk | lb. | .75 — .76 |
| Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd. | lb. | .12 — .12½ |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | — — 2.15 |
| Iodide | lb. | — — 4.20 |
| Molybdate, Pure | lb. | — — 7.00 |
| Muriate, C. P. | lb. | — — .45 |
| Nitrate, cryst., C. P. | lb. | .25 — .26 |
| Gran. | lb. | — — .54 |
| Oxalate, Pure | lb. | — — 1.15 |
| Persulphate | lb. | — — 1.25 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | lb. | .50 — .60 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 1.60 — 1.63 |
| Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums | gal. | 5.10 — 5.15 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) | lb. | .18 — .20 |
| Needle powder | lb. | .13 — .14 |
| Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur | lb. | .35 — .72 |
| Antipyrine, bulk | lb. | 18.00 —19.00 |
| Apomorphine Hydrochloride | oz. | — —31.20 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .39 — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .44 — .45 |
| Argols | lb. | .16 — .18 |
| *Arsenic, red | lb. | .65 — .66 |
| White | lb. | .09½ — .10 |
| Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v. | oz. | — —47.50 |
| Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. | oz. | — —37.50 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | .37 — .50 |
| *Barium Carb. prec., pure | lb. | — — — |
| *Chlorate, pure | lb. | — — — |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | 3.70 — 3.80 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 3.80 — 4.05 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) | | |
| Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes | | |
| Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v. | oz. | 2.50 — 3.00 |
| Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates) | | |
| Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P. | lb. | — — 3.50 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — — 3.35 |
| Subcarbonate, U.S.P. | lb. | — — 3.50 |
| Subgallate | lb. | — — 3.50 |
| Subiodide | lb. | — — 5.60 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | — — 3.30 |
| Tannate | lb. | — — 3.15 |
| Borax, in bbls., crystals | lb. | .07¾ — .08¾ |
| Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs | lb. | .08¾ — .09 |
| Bromine, tech., bulk | lb. | .75 — .76 |
| Burgundy Pitch | lb. | .04½ — .05 |
| *Imported | lb. | — — — |

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY


**SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS**

**ACETANILIDE, U.S.P.**

**SPOT DELIVERY**

**CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.**

**To take the place of Glycerine USE**

**NULOMOLINE "T.P."**

**(About one-fifth the cost of Glycerine)**

**An Eminent Chemist Says:**

"The great value of **NULOMOLINE "T.P."** lies in the fact that it possesses to a greater degree—much more so than any substance known—the most valuable and peculiar properties of glycerine; i. e., hygroscopicity, viscosity or body-giving power, solvent and preservative action at least in the concentrated form; in fact, all of the physical properties of glycerine excepting only its lubricating action"

As a matter of economy, all manufacturers should replace their glycerine with **NULOMOLINE "T.P."** wherever it is possible. **Manufactured by**

**THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY**

*Distributed by*

**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**

**100 William Street, New York City**


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cadmium Bromide, crystals | lb. | 4.20 — 4.25 |
| Iodide | lb. | — — 4.40 |
| Metal sticks | lb. | 1.50 — 1.60 |
| Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk | lb. | 12.50 —13.50 |
| Hydrobromide | lb. | 10.70 —12.00 |
| Citrated, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.00 — 8.05 |
| Phosphate | lb. | 14.00 —15.00 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 15.00 —16.00 |
| Calcium Glycerophosphate | lb. | 1.85 — 1.90 |
| *Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. | lb. | 1.00 — 1.05 |
| Iodide | lb. | — — 4.10 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .34 — .35 |
| Saccharate | lb. | — — 1.40 |
| Calomel, see Mercury. | | |
| Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk. | lb. | — — 1.11½ |
| Square of 4 ounces | lb. | — — 1.12½ |
| 16's in 1-lb. carton | | — — 1.15 |
| 24's in 1-lb. cartons | lb. | — — 1.13½ |
| 32's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | — — 1.16 |
| Cases of 100 blocks | lb. | — — 1.12 |
| Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs | lb. | 1.08 — 1.10 |
| Monobromated, bulk | lb. | 3.70 — 3.85 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | .95 — 1.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.20 — 1.25 |
| Russian | lb. | 4.25 — 4.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.45 — 4.70 |
| Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs bulk | lb. | .09 — .09½ |
| Casein, C. P. | lb. | .45 — .49 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .60 — .62 |
| Chalk, prec. light, English | lb. | .04½ — .04¾ |
| Heavy | lb. | .03¾ — .05 |
| Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots | lb. | — — 1.43 |
| Charcoal Willow, powdered | lb. | .05½ — .07½ |
| Wood, powdered | lb. | .07 — .09 |
| Chlorine, liquid | lb. | .15 — .23 |
| Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. | lb. | .63 — .65 |
| Chrysarobin, U. S. P. | lb. | 6.25 — 6.45 |
| Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals | oz. | — — 1.06 |

*Nominal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cinchonine, Alk., crystals | oz. | — — .61 |
| Sulphate | oz. | — — .35 |
| Cinnabar | lb. | — — 3.45 |
| Civet | oz. | 2.50 — 2.70 |
| Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) | lb. | .45 — .49 |
| Oleate | oz. | .85 — .86 |
| Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran | oz. | 11.00 —11.25 |
| cryst., bulk | oz. | 11.25 —11.50 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .30 — .32 |
| Cases, fingers | lb. | .36 — .38 |
| Codeine, Alk., Bulk | oz. | — — 9.15 |
| Nitrate, Bulk | oz. | — — 8.20 |
| Phosphate, Bulk | oz. | 6.80 — 6.85 |
| Sulphate, Bulk | oz. | 7.30 — 7.35 |
| Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans | lb. | .45 — .46 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | lb. | .33 — .36 |
| Pulp, U.S.P. | lb. | .48 — .49 |
| Spanish Apples | | .29 — .34 |
| Copper Chloride, pure cryst. | lb. | — — .70 |
| Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c. | lb. | — — 1.65 |
| Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury. | | |
| Cotton Soluble | lb. | .78 — 1.00 |
| Coumarin, refined | lb. | 31.00 —32.00 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P. | lb. | — — .63½ |
| Powdered, 99 p.c. | lb. | — — .65 |
| Creosote, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.85 — 1.95 |
| *Carbonate | lb. | 26.00 —27.50 |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | lb. | .18 — .19 |
| Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste | lb. | .41 — .42 |
| Jewelers large | lb. | 1.25 — 1.30 |
| Small | lb. | — — 1.20 |
| French | lb. | .37 — .39 |
| Dover's Powder, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.90 — 3.00 |
| Dragon's Blood, Mass. | lb. | .34 — .61 |
| Reeds | lb. | 4.70 — 4.80 |
| Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials | ea. | — — 2.75 |
| Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials | ea. | — — 1.85 |
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) | | |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | .89 — .95 |
| Spanish | lb. | .89 — .95 |
| Ether, U. S. P., 1900 | lb. | — — .27 |
| Washed | lb. | — — .35 |
| U. S. P., 1880 | lb. | .27 — .28 |
| Eucalyptol | lb. | 1.34 — 1.40 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | — —.16½ |
| Gelatin, silver | lb. | 1.30 — 1.39 |
| *Gold | lb. | — — — |
| Glycerin, C. P., bulk | lb. | — — — |
| Drums and bbls., added | lb. | .63 — .63½ |
| C.P. in cans | lb. | — — .65 |
| Dynamite, drums included | lb. | .63 — .64 |
| Saponification, loose | lb. | 46 — .46½ |
| Soap, Lye, loose | lb. | .41 — .41½ |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | 1.35 — 1.50 |
| Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | 19.90 —21.75 |
| Guarana | lb. | 1.00 — 1.05 |
| Haarlem Oil, bottles | gross | 8.40 — 9.00 |
| Hexamethylenetetramine | lb. | 1.05 — 1.15 |
| Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime | lb. | .45 — .50 |
| Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime | lb. | .23 — .24 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots | | |
| 4-oz. bottles | gross | — — 7.50 |
| 12-oz. bottles | gross | — —16.50 |
| 16-oz. bottles | gross | — —20.00 |
| Hydroquinone | lb. | 2.70 — 3.90 |
| Ichthyol | lb. | — — — |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | 4.25 — 4.30 |
| Iodoform, Powdered, bulk | lb. | — — 5.00 |
| Crystals | lb. | — — 5.55 |
| Iron Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | — — 1.00 |
| Phosphate U.S.P. | lb. | — — .99 |
| Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | — — .99 |
| Isinglass, American | lb. | .80 — .81 |
| Russian | lb. | 6.85 — 7.00 |
| See Agar Agar | | |
| Kamala, U. S. P. | lb. | 3.20 — 3.25 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indies | lb. | .24 — .25 |
| Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. | lb. | .38 — .45 |
| Anhydrous, cans | lb. | .48 — .55 |
| Lead Iodide, U.S.P | lb. | — — 2.95 |
| Licorice, Mass, Syrian | lb. | .29 — .30 |
| *Sticks, bdls. Corigliano | lb. | .49 — .50 |
| Lupulin, U. S. P. | lb. | 2.50 — 3.00 |
| Lycopodium, U. S. P. | lb. | 1.70 — 1.80 |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnesium Carbonate, kegs | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Glycerophosphate | lb. | — | — 4.55 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.85 |
| Oxide, tins light | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Peroxide, cans | lb. | — | — 2.15 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.37 |
| Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs. | | 3.37 | — 3.45 |
| U. S. P. 100-lbs. | | 3.62 | — 3.85 |
| Manganese Glycerophos | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.70 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.85 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Sulphate, crystals | lb. | .60 | — .67 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | .89 | — .94 |
| Small flake | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 3.30 | — 3.35 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. | ea. | 119.00 | —120.00 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Blue Mass | lb | — | — .83 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .85 |
| Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. | lb. | — | — .86 |
| 50 p. c. | lb. | — | — 1.18 |
| Calomel, American | lb. | — | — 1.91 |
| Corrosive Sublimate cryst. | lb. | — | — 1.76 |
| Powdered, Granular | lb. | — | — 1.71 |
| Iodide, Green | lb. | — | — 4.10 |
| Red | lb. | — | — 4.20 |
| Yellow | lb. | — | — 4.10 |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | — | — 2.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 2.20 |
| White Precipitate | lb. | — | — 2.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 2.25 |
| Methylene Blue, medicinal | lb. | 15.00 | —17.00 |
| Milk, powdered | lb. | .16 | — .19 |
| Mirbane Oil, refined, drums | lb. | .17½ | — .19½ |
| Morphine, Acet. bulk | oz. | — | —11.80 |
| Sulphate, bulk | oz. | — | — 11.80. |
| Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans | oz. | — | —15.90 |
| Moss, Iceland | lb. | — | — .32 |
| Irish | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Musk, pods, Cab | oz. | 12.00 | —12.25 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 24.00 | —25.00 |
| Grain Cab | oz. | 18.50 | —18.95 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 36.00 | —38.00 |
| Druggists | oz. | — | — |
| Synthetic | lb. | 29.90 | —30.00 |
| Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products. | | | |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate | lb. | — | — .22 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Novocain (See Procaine) | lb. | — | — — |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .14½ | — .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| *Opium, cases, U. S. P. | lb. | — | —23.00 |
| Granular | lb. | — | —25.00 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | — | —24.50 |
| Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Papain | lb. | 4.80 | — 5.00 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. | gal. | 3.10 | — 3.60 |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .43 | — .44 |
| Petrolatum, light amber | bbls. lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Cream White | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Lily White | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Snow White | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| *Phosphorus, yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Red | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Pilocarpine | oz. | 16.00 | —20.00 |
| Piperin | lb. | 13.00 | —18.00 |
| Poppy Heads | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Potassium acetate | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Bicarb. | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.40 |
| Bisulphate | lb | .45 | — .60 |
| C. P. | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Bromide, (bulk, gran.) | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.36 |
| Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10 | lb. | — | — 1.05 |
| Citrate, bulk | lb. | — | — 1.60 |
| Glycerophosphate, bulk | oz. | — | — 1.45 |
| Hypophosphite, bulk | oz. | 2.15 | — 2.20 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 3.75 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Permanganate, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 2.90 | — 2.95 |
| Sulphate, C.P. | lb. | 1.11 | — 1.16 |
| Tartrate, powdered | lb. | 1.31 | — 1.32 |
| Procaine, oz. bottles | | 7.00 | — 7.50 |
| 5 gr. bottles | | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins | oz. | — | — 90 |
| 50-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .91 |
| 25-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .92 |
| 5-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .94 |
| 1-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .98 |
| Second Hands | oz. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Sulphate, 100 oz. tins | | — | — — |
| *Amsterdam | oz. | — | — — |
| *German | oz. | — | — — |
| *Java | oz. | — | — — |

*Nominal.


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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins | oz. | — | — .90 |
| Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins | oz. | — | — 1.05 |
| Sulphate, tins | oz. | — | — 70 |
| Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Sulphate, tins | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 7.75 | — 8.00 |
| Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. | lb. | — | — .43½ |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | — | — .43 |
| Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble | lb. | — | —25.00 |
| U.S.P., Insoluble | lb. | — | —23.50 |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | 16.00 | —17.00 |
| Salol, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Ground | lb. | — | — .65 |
| Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | — | —47.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | —47.50 |
| Scammony, resin | lb. | — | — — |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — — |
| Seidlitz Mixture, bbls | lb. | .33½ | — .34 |
| Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots | oz. | — | — .62¼ |
| Soap, Castile, white, pure | lb. | .34 | — .40 |
| Marseilles, white | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Green, pure | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. | lb. | .25 | — .29 |
| Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. | lb. | 4.20 | — 4.25 |
| Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. | lb. | .02½ | — .03 |
| Bromide, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .65 | — .66 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.50 |
| Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10 | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Granular c. b. 10 | lb. | — | — .32 |
| Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. | lb. | — | — .67 |
| Granular, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .77 |
| Glycerophosphate, crystals | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.20 |
| Hypophosphite, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 3.90 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. | lb. | — | — .13 |
| Recryst. | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Dried | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) | lb. | — | — .12 |
| Tungstate | lb. | — | — — |
| Spermaceti, blocks | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Aromatic, U. S. P. | lb. | .47 | — .50 |
| Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| Ether Comp. | lb. | — | — 1.65 |
| Storax, liquid cases | lb. | 3.60 | — 4.60 |
| Strontium Bromide, bulk | lb. | .75 | — .76 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| *Nominal. | | | |
| Strychnine Alkd., cryst. | oz. | — | — 1.55 |
| Acetate | oz. | — | — 1.55 |
| Nitrate | oz. | — | — 1.55 |
| Sulphate, crystals, bulk | oz. | — | — 1.20 |
| Sugar of Milk, powdered | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots | | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 16.00 | —16.75 |
| Sulphur, bbls. | 100 lbs. | — | — 2.35 |
| Flour com'l bags | 100 lbs. | — | — 2.25 |
| Flowers | 100 lbs. | 4.05 | — 4.25 |
| Tartaric Acid, U.S.P. | bbls. | — | — — |
| Granular and Powd. | lb. | — | — .85½ |
| Crystals | lb. | — | — .86 |
| Tamarinds, bbls. | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Kegs | per keg | 4.95 | — 5.00 |
| Tartar Emetic, tech. | lb. | .67 | — .67½ |
| U. S. P. | lb. | .73 | — .73½ |
| Terpin Hydrate | lb. | .54 | — .59 |
| Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 14.00 | —14.20 |
| Iodide, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | — | —16.55 |
| Tin, bichloride, bbls. | lb. | — | — — |
| Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. | lb. | — | — .80 |
| Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes. | | | |
| Turpentine, Venice, True | lb. | 3.65 | — 3.75 |
| Artificial | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Spirits, see Naval Stores. | | | |
| Vanillin | oz. | .80 | — .84 |
| Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl. | gal. | 1.18 | — 1.23 |
| Zinc Carbonate | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Chloride | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Metallic, C. P. | lb. | .45 | — .75 |
| Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. | lb. | .34 | — .36 |

## Acids

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic, 56 p.c. | lb. | .19½ | — .19¾ |
| *Glacial | lb. | .70 | — .72 |
| Acetyl-salicylic | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| *Benzoic, from gum | lb. | — | — — |
| U. S. P. ex toluol | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.50 |
| Boric, cryst., bbls. | lb. | .13½ | — .15 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | .13¼ | — .15 |
| Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 4.85 | — 5.00 |
| *Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. | lb. | .53 | — .54 |
| 1-lb. bottles | lb | — | — .60 |
| 5-lb. bottles | lb. | — | — .58 |
| 50 to 100-lb. tins | lb. | — | — .54½ |
| Chromic, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Chrysophanic | lb. | 6.20 | — 6.35 |
| Citric, crystals, bbls. | lb. | .82 | — .82½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .82½ | — .83 |
| Second hands | lb. | .92 | — .92½ |
| Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. | gal. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| *Formic, 75 p.c., tech | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.50 |
| Gallic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Glycerophosphoric | lb. | 3.45 | — 5.00 |
| Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150 | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Hydrobromic, Conc. | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.45 |
| Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P. | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| 20 p.c. tech., | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| U. S. P., 10 p.c. | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Lactic, U.S.P. VIII. | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.25 |
| U. S. P., IX | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Molybdic, C.P. | lb. | 6.90 | — 7.40 |
| Muriatic 20 deg. carboys | lb. | .02¾ | — .03¼ |
| Nitric, 42 deg. carboys | lb. | .09½ | — .09½ |
| Nitro Muriatic | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Oleic, purified | lb. | .23 | — .28 |
| Oxalic, cryst., bbls. | lb. | .46 | — .50 |
| *Picric, kegs | lb. | .90 | — 1.25 |
| Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| 50 p.c. tech. | lb. | .21 | — .24 |
| Pyrogallic, resublimed | lb. | 3.05 | — 3.15 |
| Crystals, bottles | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.85 |
| Pyroligneous, purified | lb. | — | — .06 |
| Technical | gal. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Stearic, triple pressed | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Sulphuric, C.P. | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| 66 deg. tech., | lb. | .03⅞ | — .04½ |
| Sulphurous | lb. | .05 | — 06 |
| Tannic, | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.30 | — 135 |
| Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | .86 | — .87 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | .85 | — .86 |
| Trichloracetic, U.S.P. | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.50 |
| *Nominal. | | | |

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Essential Oils

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Almond, bitter** | lb. | 13.00 | —13.25 |
| Artificial, chlorine traces | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Free from chlorine | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Amber, crude | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Rectified | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Anise | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Bay | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| **Synthetic** | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Bois de Rose | lb. | 4.65 | — 4.75 |
| Cade | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs. | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Camphor, heavy gravity | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Japanese, white | lb. | 22 | — .23 |
| Caraway | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.50 |
| Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 |
| Lead Free | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.65 |
| Redistilled, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.10 |
| **Cedar Leaf** | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| **Cedar Wood** | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| ***Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy** | lb. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| **Citronella, Ceylon, drums** | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| Java | lb. | .75 | — .77 |
| Cloves, cans | lb. | 3.15 | — 3.25 |
| Bottles | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.30 |
| Copaiba | lb. | .95 | — 1.05 |
| **Coriander** | lb. | 22.00 | —23.00 |
| **Cubebs** | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| **Cumin** | lb. | 9.00 | —10.00 |
| Erigeron | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.40 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| **Fennel, sweet** | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Geranium, Rose African | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Algerian | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.00 |
| Reunion | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.00 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.00 |
| Turkish | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Ginger | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Gingergrass | lb. | — | — 3.75 |
| Hemlock | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| **Juniper Berries, rect.** | lb. | 12.00 | —12.25 |
| **Twice rect.** | lb. | 13.00 | —13.25 |
| Wood | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| **Lavender Flowers** | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.50 |
| Garden | lb. | .65 | — .85 |
| Spike | lb. | .90 | — 1.45 |
| Lemon, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.20 |
| **Lemongrass** | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Limes, Expressed | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.50 |
| Distilled | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Linaloe | lb. | 2.95 | — 3.10 |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.50 |
| Mustard, natural | lb. | 32.00 | — 33.00 |
| **Artificial** | lb. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| Neroli, bigarade | lb. | 70.00 | — 80.00 |
| Petale | lb. | 80.00 | —90.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 18.50 | —20.00 |
| Nutmeg | lb. | 2.35 | — 2.50 |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.15 |
| **Sweet, West Indian** | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| Italian | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Orris Concrete | oz. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Origanum, Imitation | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| **Patchouli** | lb. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| **Pennyroyal** | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.80 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.15 |
| **Petit Grain, So. America** | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| French | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| **Pinus Sylvestus** | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 |
| Pumilio | lb. | — | — 5.00 |
| Rose, natural | oz. | 26.00 | — 28.00 |
| **Synthetic** | oz. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Rosemary, French | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Safrol | lb. | .42½ | — .45 |
| Sandalwood, East India | lb. | 13.00 | —13.25 |
| *Sassafras, natural | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Artificial | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| ***Savin** | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.50 |
| ***Spruce** | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Spearmint | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| Tansy | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Thyme, red, French | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| White, French | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.15 |
| ***Wine, Ethereal, light** | lb. | — | — — |
| Wintergreen, leaves, true | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Birch, Sweet | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.05 |
| Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Wormseed | lb. | 9.75 | —10.00 |
| **Wormwood** | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Ylang Ylang, Bourbon | lb. | 15.00 | —17.00 |
| **Manila** | lb. | 26.00 | —28.00 |
| **Artificial** | lb. | — | —24.00 |

### OLEORESINS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aspidium (Malefern)** | lb. | 17.50 | —18.00 |
| **Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles** | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.50 |

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

**Antoine Chiris Co.**
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

**Fritzsche Brothers**
New York
**ESSENTIAL - OILS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cubeb | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| Ginger | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| *Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.50 |
| Pepper, black | lb. | 10.50 | —11.75 |
| Mullein (so-called) | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Orris, domestic | lb. | 4.00 | — 5.00 |
| Imported | lb. | — | —16.00 |

## Crude Drugs

### BALSAMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| South American | lb. | .84½ | — .85 |
| Fir, Canada | gal. | 5.80 | — 6.20 |
| Oregon | gal. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.75 | — 3.80 |
| Tolu | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |

### BARKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angostura | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Blackhaw, of root | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| of Tree | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Cascarilla, quills | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Siftings | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Cinchona, red quills | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.45 |
| Broken | lb. | — | — .85 |
| *Yellow "quills" | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| *Broken | lb. | — | — — |
| *Loxa, pale, bs | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Powdered, boxes | lb. | .31 | — .33 |
| *Maracaibo, yellow, powd. | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Condurango | lb. | .13 | — .15 |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Cramp (true) | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Cramp (so-called) | lb. | .10 | — .13 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Select bdls. | lb. | .18½ | — .19 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Mezereon | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| White | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | .05¼ | — .07 |
| Sweet | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Trieste | lb. | .12½ | — .13 |
| Prickly Ash, Southern | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Northern | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Pomegranate of Root | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| *Quebracho | lb. | — | — — |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Select | lb. | .17½ | — .19 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Cut | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Crushed | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Wahoo, of Root | lb. | .44 | — .46 |
| of Tree | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .06 | — 07 |
| White | lb. | .14 | — .14¼ |
| White Pine | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| White Poplar | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .08 | — .13 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |

### BEANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calabar | lb. | .44 | — .46 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **St. Ignatius** | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .98 | — 1.05 |
| Para | lb. | .64 | — .69 |
| Surinam | lb. | .70 | — .74 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, whole | lb. | 4.50 | — 6.00 |
| Cuts | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.30 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.30 |
| South American | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Tahiti, White Label | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Green Label | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |

### BERRIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| *XX | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.22 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Fish | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Horse, Nettle, dry | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Juniper | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Laurel | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Poke | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Prickly Ash | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Sloe | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Sumac | lb. | .06 | — .07 |

### FLOWERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnica | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| Borage | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Calendula | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | — | — — |
| Hungarian type | lb. | .48 | — .53 |
| Roman | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Spanish | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Dogwood | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Elder | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Insect, open | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Closed | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| *Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | .34 | — .37 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .35 | — .50 |
| *Kousso | lb. | — | — — |
| Lavender ,ordinary | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Select | lb. | .32 | — .35 |
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .34 | — .36 |
| Without leaves | lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| Malva, blue | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Black | lb. | .53 | — .60 |
| Mullein | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Orange | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.24 |
| Ox-Eye, Daisy | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Poppy, red | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | .45 | — .47 |
| Valencia | lb. | 15.50 | —16.00 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | | | |

### GUMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes, Barbados | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Cape | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Curacao, cases | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Socotrine, whole | lb. | .69 | — .75 |
| Powdered | lb. | .74 | — .80 |
| Ammoniac, tears | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Arabic, firsts | lb. | .50 | — .52 |
| *Seconds | lb. | — | — — |
| Sorts Amber | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.25 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Catechu | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| *Chicle, Mexican | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Damar Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .35 |
| Galbanum | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Gamboge | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Guaiac | lb. | .94 | — 1.00 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Kauri No. 1 | lb. | .53 | — .55 |
| Kino | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Mastic | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| Myrrh, Select | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Sorts | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Siftings | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Olibanum, siftings | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Tears | lb. | .16 | — .22 |
| Sandarac | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| *Senegal, picked | lb. | .36 | — .42 |
| Sorts | lb. | .34 | — .39 |
| Thus, per bbl. | 280-lb. | 13.00 | — 13.50 |
| Spruce | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo first | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.80 |
| Seconds | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.35 |
| Thirds | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| *Turkey, firsts | lb. | — | — — |
| *Seconds | lb. | — | — — |
| *Thirds | lb. | — | — — |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Balmony | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Bay, true | lb. | — | — — |
| Belladonna | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Long | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Cannabis, true, imported | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.50 |
| American | lb. | .50 | — 1.00 |
| Catnip | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .41 | — .42 |
| *Coca, Huanuco | lb. | — | — — |
| *Truxillo | lb. | — | — — |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| *Conium | lb. | — | — — |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Damiana | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Digitalis, Domestic | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Imported | lb. | .55 | — .70 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .07½ | — .09 |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Grindelia Robusta | lb. | .09½ | — .11¼ |
| *Henbane, German | lb. | — | — — |
| Russian | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.10 |
| Domestic | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Henna | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Horehound | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Jaborandi | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Laurel | lb. | .12½ | — .12⅝ |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Matico | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| *Marjoram, German | lb. | — | — — |
| *French | lb. | — | — — |
| Patchouli | lb. | .73 | — .80 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Pichi | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| *Prince's Pine | lb. | .47 | — .50 |
| Plantain | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| *Pulsatilla | lb. | 6.50 | — 6.75 |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Rue | lb. | — | — .55 |
| *Sage, Austrian, stemless | lb. | — | — — |
| *Grinding | lb. | — | — — |
| Greek, stemless | lb. | .30 | — .30½ |
| Spanish | lb. | .20 | — .20½ |
| Savory | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Half Leaf | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Siftings | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Tinnevelly | lb. | .16 | — .22 |
| Pods | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Skullcap, Western | lb. | .15½ | — .17½ |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .28 | — .31 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Tansy | lb. | .09 | — .11 |
| Thyme Spanish | lb. | .09½ | — .09¾ |
| French | lb. | .12 | — .12¾ |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .21 | — .24 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .06¼ | — .07 |
| Wormwood imported | lb. | .24 | — .27 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |

## ROOTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite, Spanish | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| German | lb. | .69 | — .75 |
| *Powdered | lb. | .74 | — .80 |
| Alkanet | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Whole | lb. | .33 | — .37 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| *German | lb. | — | — — |
| Arnica | lb. | .80 | — 1.00 |
| Arrowroot, American | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Bermuda | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Bamboo Brier | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Belladonna | lb. | 2.60 | — 2.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.55 | — 3.80 |
| Berberis, Aquifolium | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| Bitter | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Beth | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Blood | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .31 | — .33 |
| Bryonia | lb. | .27 | — .30 |

*Nominal.


WHERE TO BUY

**H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.**
116 Beekman St. New York

**BOTANICAL DRUGS**

**Ibero-American Export Co.,**
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

**Manufacturers Agents**
**Exporters and Importers**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Burdock, Imported | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| American | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | 1.50 | — 3.00 |
| Unbleached, natural | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Blue | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.15 |
| Colombo, whole | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| Comfrey | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Culver's | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Cranesbill see Geranium. | | | |
| Dandelion, English | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| American | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co. | lb. | .55 | — .75 |
| Cut Bermuda | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Galangal | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Gentian | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Geranium | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .15¾ | — .21 |
| Bleached | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Ginseng, Cultivated | lb. | 3.00 | — 5.00 |
| Wild, Eastern | lb. | 14.00 | —14.50 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 13.00 | —15.00 |
| Southern | lb. | 8.00 | —12.00 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 5.40 | — 5.55 |
| Powdered | lb. | 5.80 | — 6.05 |
| Hellebore, Black | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| White, Domestic | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| *Imported | lb. | .40 | — .44 |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 3.15 | — 3.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.50 |
| Rio | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.25 |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .17½ | — .19 |
| *Lady Slipper | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Licorice, Russian, cut | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Spanish natural, bales | lb. | .32 | — .35 |
| Selected | lb. | .34 | — .38 |
| Powdered | lb. | .36 | — .40 |
| Lovage, American | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Manaca | lb. | .25 | — .27 |
| Mandrake | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Musk, Russian | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 |
| Orris, Florentine, bold | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Verona | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Finger | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.10 |
| Pareira Brava | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Pellitory | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| Pink, true | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| Pleurisy | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Poke | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Rhatany | lb. | .13 | — .15 |
| Rhubarb Shensi | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Chips | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Cuts | lb. | .75 | — 2.50 |
| High Dried | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Sarsaparilla, Honduras | lb. | .74 | — .78 |
| American | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Mexican | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Senega, Northern | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Southern | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Serpentaria | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| *Snake, Black | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| Canada natural | lb. | .34 | — .38 |
| Stripped | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Spikenard | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Squill, white | lb. | .13 | — .14 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stillingia | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| Stone | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Turmeric, Aleppy | lb. | .08¼ | — .08½ |
| China | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Madras | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Unicorn false (helonias) | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| True (Aletris) | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Valerian, Belgian | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| *English | lb. | — | — — |
| *German | lb. | — | — — |
| Japanese | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Domestic | lb. | — | — — |
| Yellow Parilla | lb. | .09 | — .11 |

## SEEDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Anise, Levant | lb. | — | — — |
| Spanish | lb. | .26½ | — .26¾ |
| Star | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Caraway, African | lb. | .53 | — .54 |
| *Dutch | lb. | — | — — |
| Cardamoms, good bleached | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Celery | lb. | .37 | — .38 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 3.70 | — 3.80 |
| Conium | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| Coriander, Bombay | lb. | .14½ | — .14¾ |
| Morocco | lb. | — | — — |
| Mogador, unbleached | lb. | .14¼ | — .14¾ |
| Cumin, Levant | lb. | — | — — |
| Morocco | lb. | .14¼ | — .14¾ |
| Dill | lb. | .20½ | — .21 |
| Fennel, French | lb. | .16¼ | — .16½ |
| *German, small | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| *Roumanian, small | lb. | — | — — |
| Flax, whole | per bbl. | 18.50 | —19.00 |
| Ground | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Foenugreek | lb. | .14¼ | — .14¾ |
| Hemp, Manchurian | lb. | .06⅛ | — .06¼ |
| *Russian | lb. | — | — — |
| Job's Tears, white | lb | .07 | — .08 |
| Larkspur | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Mustard, Bari, Brown | lb. | — | — — |
| Bombay, Brown | lb. | .15¾ | — .15½ |
| California, brown | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |
| Chinese | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| English, yellow | lb. | .28 | — .28½ |
| Parsley | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | — | — — |
| Russian, blue | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| Indian | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Quince | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Rape, English | lb. | — | — — |
| Japanese small | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Domestic | lb. | .10 | — .10¼ |
| Sabadilla | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| *Strophanthus, Hispidus | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Kombe | lb. | 1.85 | — 1.95 |
| Sunflower, domestic | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| South American | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| Worm, American | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Levant | lb. | .70 | — .78 |

## SPICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| China, Selected, bales | lb. | .17½ | — .18 |
| Saigon genuine | lb. | .58 | — .59 |
| Capsicum, African | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Japan | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Chilies, Japan | lb. | .17¼ | — .17½ |
| Mombasa | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .28½ | — .29 |
| Cloves, Amboyna | lb. | .59 | — .59½ |
| Zanzibar | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| Ginger African | lb. | .13¾ | — .14 |
| Cochin "D" | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Jamaica, white good | lb. | .17¼ | — .18 |
| Japan | lb. | .13 | — .13¼ |
| Mace, Banda, No. 1 | lb. | .56 | — .57 |
| Batavia, No. 2 | lb. | .46 | — .47 |
| Nutmegs 110s | lb. | .33 | — .34 |
| Pepper, black, Sing | lb. | .27¾ | — .28 |
| White | lb. | .33¼ | — .34 |
| Pimento | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |

## WAXES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bees, white | lb. | .66 | — .70 |
| Yellow, crude | lb. | .44 | — .46 |
| Yellow, refined | lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| *Candelilla | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| *Carnauba, Flor. | lb. | .93 | — .95 |
| No. 1 | lb. | .92 | — .93 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .87 | — .89 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| Ceresin, Yellow | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| White | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Japan | lb. | — | — — |
| *Montan, crude | lb. | — | — — |
| Substitute | lb. | .28 | — .38 |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ozokerite, crude, brown | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| *Green | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| *Refined, white | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| *Domestic | lb. | .88 | — .90 |
| Refined, yellow | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p. | lb. | .12½ | — .13 |
| Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Stearic Acid— | | | |
| Single pressed | lb. | .22½ | — .23 |
| Double pressed | lb. | .24½ | — .25 |
| Triple pressed | lb. | .28 | — .29 |

## Heavy Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic acid, 28 p.c. | lb. | .19⅛ | — .19¼ |
| *56 p.c. | lb. | .27¾ | — .28 |
| 70 p.c. | lb. | .45 | — .46 |
| *80 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Glacial | lb. | .70 | — .72 |
| Alum, ammonia, lump | lb. | .04½ | — .04⅝ |
| Ground | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| Powdered | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Chrome | lb. | .20¾ | — .21¼ |
| Potash lump | lb. | .08¾ | — .09⅛ |
| Ground | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| Alum, Potash, Powdered | lb. | .08¾ | — .09¼ |
| Soda, Ground | 100 lbs. | — | — 6.38 |
| Aluminum chloride, liq. | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Sulph., high grade | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |
| Low grade | lb. | .02¼ | — .02½ |
| Aluminum hydrate light | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Heavy | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Arsenic, white | lb. | .11 | — .18 |
| Red | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| 20 deg., carboys | lb. | .17½ | — .20¾ |
| 18 deg., carboys | lb. | .16¾ | — .17⅛ |
| 16 deg., carboys | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| *Sal Ammoniac, gray | lb. | — | — — |
| Granulated, white | lb. | .21 | — .21½ |
| Lump | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Sulphate, foreign | 100 lbs. | — | — — |
| Domestic | 100 lbs. | .03½ | — .04 |
| Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| 65 p. c. | lb. | — | — — |
| 47 p. c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Blanc Fixe, dry | lb. | .04¼ | — .04¾ |
| Barium, chloride | ton | 66.00 | —86.00 |
| Dioxide | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .11¾ | — .12¼ |
| Barytes, floated, white | ton | 30.00 | —35.00 |
| Off color | ton | 14.00 | —18.00 |
| Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. | lb. | .01¾ | — .02½ |
| *Calcium Acetate, | 100 lbs. | 6.00 | — 6.05 |
| Carbide | ton | 70.00 | —73.00 |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | — — |
| Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | 24.00 | —26.00 |
| Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y. | ton | — | — — |
| Solid, second hands | ton | 30.00 | —34.00 |
| Gran. second hands | ton | 40.00 | —45.00 |
| Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Carbon tetrachloride | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Copper Carbonate | lb. | .33 | — .35 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. | lb. | .09½ | — .09¾ |
| Second hands | lb. | .08½ | — .08¾ |
| Powdered | lb. | .10½ | — .11⅛ |
| Copperas, f.o.b. works | 100 lbs. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Fusel Oil, crude | gal. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| Refined | gal. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls. | lb. | — | — .05 |
| 48 p. c. in carboys | lb. | — | — .09 |
| 52 p. c. in carboys | lb. | — | — .10 |
| Lead, Acetate, brown sugar | lb. | .15¾ | — .16¼ |
| White cryst. | lb. | .17⅛ | — .17¾ |
| Broken Cakes | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Tel. Rector 5083

**PAUL WENGER COMPANY**

**35 NASSAU STREET**

**Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilizers, Naval Stores, Intermediates, Oils, Paints, Aniline Dyes, Dye Bases & Dye Woods.** ***Spots @ Futures.***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lead Acetate, Granulated | lb. | .17¼ | — .17½ |
| Granulated | lb. | .17¼ | — .17½ |
| Arsenate, powdered | lb. | .31 | — .34 |
| Paste | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| *Nitrate | lb. | Nominal | |
| Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb. | | .09½ | — .09¾ |
| Red, American | lb. | — | — .10¾ |
| Foreign | lb. | — | — — |
| White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry | lb. | — | — .09¾ |
| in Oil, 100 lbs. or over | lb. | — | — .10¼ |
| English | lb. | — | — — |
| Basic Sulphate | lb. | — | — .08¾ |
| Lime, hydrate | lb. | Nominal | |
| Lime, sulphur solution | gal. | .15 | — .19½ |
| Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. | lb. | 42.00 | —44.00 |
| f. o. b. N. Y | lb. | 65.00 | —70.00 |
| Muriatic acid, | | | |
| *18 deg. carboys | lb. | .01⅞ | — .02½ |
| 20 deg. carboys | lb. | .02¼ | — .02¾ |
| 22 deg. carboys | lb. | .02¾ | — .03⅛ |
| Nickel oxide | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Nickel salts, single | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| double | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys | lb. | .07¾ | — .07⅞ |
| *38 deg. carboys | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| 40 deg. carboys | lb. | .08¼ | — .08¾ |
| *42 deg. carboys | lb. | .09⅛ | — .09½ |
| Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. | lb. | — | — .05½ |
| 38 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .05¾ |
| 40 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .06 |
| 42 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .06¼ |
| Phosphorus, red | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Plaster of Paris | bbl. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| True Dental | bbl. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Potash Caustic, 88-92 | lb. | .82½ | — .83¾ |
| Potassium Bichromate | lb. | .44½ | — .45⅛ |
| Carbonate, calc | lb. | .68 | — .75 |
| Chlorate, cryst | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Muriate, basis 80 p.c. perton | ton | 350.00 | —375.00 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 2.85 | — 2.95 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.18 | — 1.25 |
| Saltpetre, Granulated | lb. | .27½ | — .27½ |
| Refined | lb. | .31¼ | — .31½ |
| Soda Ash 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs. | | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| In bbls. | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid. | 100 lbs. | 4.40 | — 4.60 |
| Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 6.20 | — 6.50 |
| Sodium Bichromate | lb. | .26¾ | — .27¼ |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | — — |
| Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .18 | — .20½ |
| Cyanide | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Hyposulphite, bbls. | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Kegs | 100 lbs. | 2.30 | — 2.50 |
| *Nitrate, tech. | 100 lbs. | — | — 4.05 |
| Refined | lb. | .06¼ | — .07 |
| Sodium Nitrite | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Prussiate, Yellow | lb. | .69 | — .70½ |
| Silicate, 60 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 4.25 | — 5.00 |
| 40 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — 2.60 |
| Sulph., Glauber's salt | 100 lbs. | 1.45 | — 1.70 |
| Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. | lb. | .05¾ | — .06⅛ |
| 60 p.c. | per 100 lbs. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | 45.000 | —50.00 |
| f. o. b. Baltimore | ton | 45.00 | —50.00 |
| Sulphuric Acid | | | |
| *60 deg. Pyrite | ton | — | — — |
| *66 deg Brimstone | ton | 75.00 | —80.00 |
| Oleum | ton | 60.00 | —65.00 |
| Battery Acid car's per 100 | lbs. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Tin, bichloride | lb. | Nominal | |
| Oxide | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Zinc, carbonate | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Chloride | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Oxide | lb. | .14½ | — .16½ |
| Sulphate | lb. | .05 | — .05⅛ |

*Nominal.

## Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

### COAL-TAR CRUDES AND

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benzol, C. P. | gal. | .27½ | — .30 |
| (90 p.c.) | gal. | .28½ | — .30½ |
| Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. | gal. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| 25 p.c. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Cresol, U. S. P. | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Creosote oil, 25 p.c. | gal. | .35 | — .40 |
| Dip oil, 20 p.c. | gal. | .29 | — .30 |
| Naphthalene, balls | lb. | .10¾ | — .11¼ |
| Flake | lb. | .09¾ | — .09¾ |
| Phenol | lb. | .48¾ | — .50 |
| Pitch, various grades | ton | 10.00 | —20.00 |
| Solvent naphtha, water white | gal. | .18 | — .23 |
| Crude heavy | gal. | .14 | — .17 |
| *Toluol, pure | gal. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| *Commercial, 90 p. c. | gal. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Xylol, pure water white | gal. | .45 | — .55 |

### INTERMEDIATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Benzoic | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| *Acid Benzoic Crude | lb. | Nominal | |
| Acid H | lb. | 2.70 | — 3.00 |
| Acid Metanilic | | — | — — |
| Acid Naphthionic, Crude | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Refined | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 |
| Acid Sulphanilic, crude | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Refined | lb. | .42 | — .44 |
| p-Amidophenol Base | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride | lb. | 4.10 | — 4.35 |
| Aminoazobenzene | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Aniline Oil, drums extra | lb. | .26½ | — .27 |
| Aniline Salts | lb. | .33 | — .35 |
| Aniline for red | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| *Anthracene (80 p.c.) | lb. | Nominal | |
| Anthraquinone | lb. | 3.75 | — 5.10 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | 5.10 | — 5.75 |
| Benzidine Base | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Benzidine Sulphate | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Benzoate of Soda | lb. | 3.35 | — 3.60 |
| Benzylchloride | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.40 |
| Dianisidine | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.00 |
| o-Dianisidine | lb. | — | — — |
| Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| o-Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| p-Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Diethylaniline | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.60 |
| Dimethylaniline | lb. | .69 | — .74 |
| Dinitrobenzol | lb. | .34¼ | — .36 |
| m-Dinitrobenzene | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Dinitrochlorbenzene | lb. | .50 | — .56 |
| Dinitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Dinitronaphthalene | lb. | .44 | — .75 |
| Dinitrophenol | lb. | .52 | — .56 |
| *Dinitrotoluol | lb. | .60 | — .62 |
| Diphenylamine | lb. | .90 | — 1.05 |
| Dioxynaphthalene | lb. | — | — — |
| "G" Salt | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Hydrazobenzene | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Induline | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Methylanthraquinone | lb. | — | — — |
| Monodinitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .48 | — .52 |
| Monoethylaniline | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Naphthalenediamine | lb. | — | — — |
| a-Naphthol, | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| b-Naphthol, Technical | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Sublimed | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| a-Naphthylamine | lb. | .59½ | — .61 |
| b-Naphthylamine | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| p-Nitraniline | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 |
| Nitrobenzene | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| o-Nitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .50 | — .56 |
| Nitronaphthalene | lb. | .44 | — .65 |
| p-Nitrophenol | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| p-Nitrotoluol | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Nitrotoluol | lb. | .55 | — .65 |
| o-Nitrotoluol | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| m-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.40 |
| p-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phthalic Anhydride | lb. | 3.80 | — 4.00 |
| Pseudo-Cumol | lb. | — | — — |
| Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Resorcin, Technical | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Tetranitromethylaniline | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Tolidin | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| o-Toluidine | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| p-Toluidine | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.30 |
| m-Toluylenediamine | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Xylene, pure | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Xylene, Com. | gal. | .35 | — .40 |

## COAL-TAR COLORS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Black | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Acid Blue | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.60 |
| Acid Brown | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.75 |
| Acid Fuchsin | lb. | 6.25 | — 7.50 |
| Acid Orange | lb. | .30 | — .50 |
| Acid Orange II | lb. | .60 | — .75 |
| Acid Orange III | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Acid Red | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.80 |
| Acid Scarlet | lb. | .90 | — 1.20 |
| Acid Violet 10 B | lb. | 7.25 | — 8.75 |
| Alpine Yellow | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.75 |
| Alizarin Blue, Domestic | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.25 |
| Alizarin Blue, bright | lb. | 7.75 | — 9.25 |
| Alizarin Blue, medium | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.50 |
| *Alizarin Brown, conc. | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.50 |
| Alizarin Orange | lb. | 6.30 | — 8.00 |
| Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste | lb. | 9.00 | —11.00 |
| Alkali Blue, Domestic | lb. | 7.50 | —14.00 |
| Alkali Blue, Imported | lb. | 14.00 | —15.00 |
| Alpine Red | lb. | 6.75 | — 8.25 |
| Azo Carmine | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 |
| Azo Yellow | lb. | 1.70 | — 3.50 |
| Azo Yellow, green shade | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.50 |
| Auramine, Single O, Dom. | lb. | 3.25 | — 4.50 |
| Auramine, Double O, Imp. | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Benzo Purperine 10 B | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.75 |
| Benzo Purperine 4 B | lb. | 3.25 | — 4.50 |
| Bismarck Brown Y | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Bismarck Brown R | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Chrome Black, Dom. | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Chrome Black, Imp. | lb. | 3.25 | — 4.00 |
| Chrome Blue | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Chrome Green, Dom. | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Chrome Red | lb. | 2.25 | — 3.00 |
| Chrysoidine R | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Chrysoidine Y | lb. | .85 | — 1.20 |
| Chrysophine, Domestic | lb. | 6.25 | — 8.00 |
| Chrysophine, Imported | lb. | 11.00 | —12.50 |
| Congo Red | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.25 |
| Crystal Violet | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.50 |
| Diamine Sky Blue F. F. | lb. | 9.25 | —13.00 |
| Direct Black | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Direct Blue | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.75 |
| Direct Sky Blue | lb. | 2.50 | — 6.00 |
| Direct Brown | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Direct Bordeaux | lb. | 2.85 | — 3.45 |
| Direct Fast Red | lb. | 3.25 | — 5.25 |
| Direct Yellow | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.25 |
| Direct Fast Yellow | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.85 |
| Direct Violet | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.50 |
| Emerald Green Crystals | lb. | 18.50 | —20.00 |
| Erythrosine | lb. | 11.00 | —13.00 |
| Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.25 |
| Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. | lb. | 4.60 | — 5.00 |
| Fur Black, extra | lb. | 2.40 | — 3.10 |
| Fur Brown B | lb. | 2.00 | — 3.10 |
| Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. | lb. | 9.00 | —11.00 |
| Fuchsine Crystals, Imp. | lb. | 12.00 | —12.50 |
| Geranine | lb. | 8.75 | — 9.25 |
| *Green Crystals, Brilliant. | lb. | 12.00 | —13.00 |
| Indigo 20 p.c. paste | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Indigotine, conc. | lb. | 4.25 | — 5.00 |
| Indigotine, paste | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.50 |
| Induline | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.70 |
| Magenta Acid, Domestic. | lb. | 4.25 | — 5.00 |
| Magenta Crystals, Imported. | lb. | 11.00 | —12.00 |
| Malachite Green, Crystals | lb. | 6.25 | — 9.50 |
| Malachite Green, Powdered. | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.50 |
| Metanil Yellow | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Medium Green | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Methylene Blue, tech. | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.50 |
| Methyl Violet | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.50 |
| Naphthol Green | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Nigrosine, Oil Sol. | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Nigrosine, spts. sol. | lb. | .73 | — 1.25 |
| Nigrosine water sol., blue, jet | lb. | .75 | — 1.05 |
| *Naphthylamine Red | lb. | .80 | — 1.00 |
| Oil Black | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.50 |
| Oil Orange | lb. | .85 | — 1.20 |
| Oil Scarlet | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Oil Yellow | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Orange, R. G., contract | lb. | 1.88 | — 2.50 |
| Orange Y, conc. | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Oxamine Violet | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Patent Blue, Swiss Type. | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| Phosphine G. Domestic | lb. | 19.50 | —22.00 |
| Ponceau | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Prinuline, Dom. | lb. | 1.80 | — 2.50 |
| Rhodamine B. ex. cont. | lb. | 6.25 | — 7.00 |
| Scarlet 2R | lb. | 58.00 | —62.00 |
| *Nominal. | | | |

**WHERE TO BUY**

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**
**50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK**

**Aniline Dyestuffs**
**Dyewood Extracts**
**Industrial Oils**
**Chemicals**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphur Blue, Dom. | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.75 |
| Soluble Blue, Imp. | lb. | 12.00 | —13.00 |
| Sulphur Black | lb. | .40 | — .60 |
| Sulphur Black E.S. standard | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Sulphur Black 100 p.c. | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.75 |
| Sulphur Black, 150 p.c. | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.15 |
| Sulphur Blue-Black | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.65 |
| Sulphur Brown | lb. | .12 | — .50 |
| Sulphur Green | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.50 |
| Sulphur, Navy Blue | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.75 |
| Sulphur Yellow | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.55 |
| Tartrazine, Domestic | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Tartrazine, Imported | lb. | .85 | — 1.10 |
| Uranine, Domestic | lb. | 10.00 | —11.00 |
| Wool Green S. Swiss | lb. | 7.50 | — 7.75 |
| Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Victoria Blue, base, Dom. | lb. | 9.50 | —11.00 |
| Victoria Green | lb. | 6.50 | — 9.00 |
| Victoria Red | lb. | 8.25 | — 9.00 |
| Victoria Yellow | lb. | 6.50 | — 8.00 |
| Yellow for wool | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.25 |

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annatto, fine | lb. | .30½ | — .32½ |
| Seed | lb. | .10¾ | — .12¼ |
| Carmine No. 40 | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.75 |
| Cochineal | lb. | .55 | — .68 |
| Gambier, see tanning. | | | |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Oudes | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Guatemala | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Madras | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Nutgalls, blue Aleppo | lb. | — | — — |
| Chinese | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quercitron Bark, see tanning. | | | |
| Sumac, see tanning. | | | |
| China | lb. | .09 | — .10⅛ |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .11¾ | — .12¼ |
| *Aleppey | lb. | — | — — |
| Pubna | lb. | .10¼ | — .11⅛ |

## DYEWOODS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barwood | lb. | — | — — |
| Camwood, chips | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Fustic, sticks | ton | 40.00 | —65.00 |
| Hypernic, chips | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Logwood Sticks | ton | 41.00 | —45.00 |
| Chips | lb. | .02⅞ | — .03¼ |
| Quercitron, see tanning. | | | |
| Red Saunders, chips | lb. | .15 | — .17 |

## EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archil, double | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Triple | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .21 | — .26 |
| Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning. | | | |
| Rangoon, boxes | lb. | .19½ | — .20¼ |
| Liquid | lb. | .13¾ | — .14⅛ |
| Tablet | lb. | .13¾ | — .14 |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | — | — — |
| English | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Flavine | lt | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Fustic, Solid | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Liquid, 51 deg. | lb. | .11¾ | — .14½ |
| Gall | lb. | — | — .18 |
| Hematine Extract | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Crystals | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| *Hypernic, liquid | lb. | — | — — |
| Indigo, natural for cotton. | lb. | .50 | — .54 |
| For wool | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Logwood, solid | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Crystals | lb. | .20½ | — .26 |
| 51 deg., Twaddle | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Contract | lb. | .10½ | — *.10¾ |
| Osage Orange— | | | |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .25 |
| Paste | lb. | .06 | — .12 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quebracho, see tanning. | | | |
| Quercitron, 51 deg., liq. | lb. | .07 | — .07¾ |
| Sumac, see tanning. | | | |

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albumen, Egg | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Blood, imported | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Domestic | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Prussian Blue | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Soluble | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| *Nominal. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | .13 | — .18 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .15 | — .16¼ |

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algarobilla | ton | 140.00 | 150.00 |
| Divi Divi | ton | 71.00 | —74.00 |
| Hemlock Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. | ton | 60.00 | —62.00 |
| Bark, S. A. | ton | 45.00 | —50.00 |
| *Myrobalans | ton | 63.50 | —65.00 |
| Oak Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Ground | ton | — | —17.50 |
| Quercitron Bark rough | ton | 12.50 | —14.00 |
| Ground | ton | 26.00 | — 27.50 |
| Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan. | ton | 97.00 | —100.00 |
| Virginia, 25 p.c. tan | ton | 59.50 | —61.50 |
| Valonia Cups | ton | — | — — |
| Beard | ton | — | — — |
| Wattle Bark | ton | 62.00 | —64.00 |

## TANNING EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. | lb. | .02¾ | — .03 |
| Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. | lb. | .03 | — .03¼ |
| Crystals, ordinary | lb. | — | — — |
| Clarified | lb. | — | — — |
| Gambier, 25 p. c. tan | lb. | .09¾ | — .11 |
| Common | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Cubes, No. 1 | lb. | .24½ | — .25 |
| *No. 2 | lb. | .21 | — .21½ |
| Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .03½ | — .04¼ |
| Larch, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .03 | — .03¼ |
| Crystals, 50 p.c. tan | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Liquid, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids | lb. | .01¾ | — .02¼ |
| Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan | lb. | Nominal | |
| Solid, 50 p.c. tan | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan | lb. | .03¼ | — .04½ |
| Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. | lb. | .06¼ | — .07 |
| 35 p.c. tan, untreated | lb. | — | — — |
| 35 p.c. tan, bleaching | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary | lb. | .13¾ | — .16 |
| Clarified | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids | lb. | .01 | — .01¾ |
| Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan. | lb. | .07 | — .10½ |
| Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan | lb. | Nominal | |

# Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cod Newfoundland | gal. | 1.30 | — 1.32 |
| *Domestic, prime | gal. | — | — — |
| Liver, Newfoundland | bbl. | 95.00 | —96.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | 140.00 | —145.00 |
| *Degras, American | lb. | .25 | — .27 |
| *English | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| Neutral | lb. | — | — — |
| Horse | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Lard, prime winter | gal. | 2.30 | — 2.35 |
| Off prime | gal. | 1.85 | — 1.90 |
| Extra, No. 1 | gal. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| No. 1 | gal. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| No. 2 | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Menhaden, Light strained. | gal. | 1.22 | — 1.24 |
| Yellow, bleached | gal. | 1.24 | — 1.26 |
| White, bleached, winter. | gal. | 1.26 | — 1.28 |
| *Northern, crude | gal. | — | — — |
| *Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | — | — 3.25 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 3.00 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | 2.95 | — 3.00 |
| Dark | gal. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| Prime | gal. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Oleo Oil | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| *Porpoise, body | gal. | .80 | — .85 |
| *Jaw | gal. | 24.00 | —25.00 |
| Red, (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Saponfied | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| *Sod Oil | lb. | — | — — |
| *Sperm bleached winter | | | |
| 38 leg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.30 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.25 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test | gal. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | .22½ | — .23 |
| Double pressed | lb. | .24½ | — .25 |
| *Triple pressed | lb | .28 | — .29 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| *Prime | gal. | 1 55 | — 1.60 |
| *Whale, natural | gal. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| *Bleached, winter | gal. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |

## VEGETABLE OILS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almond, sweet | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| *Castor, No. 1 bbls. | lb. | .32 | — .40 |
| Cases | lb. | .34 | — .42 |
| *No. 3 | lb. | .30 | — .33 |
| *Nominal. | | | |

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.....lb. | .17¾ | — | .18 |
| *Ceylon, tanks .....lb. | .16¼ | — | .16⅞ |
| Cochin, bbls .....lb. | .18½ | — | .19 |
| Tanks .....lb. | .17¾ | — | .18 |
| *Corn, refined, bbls. ..... | 20.72 | —20.92 | |
| *Crude, bbls. .....lb. | .16½ | — | .17 |
| *Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks.....lb. | — | — | .17½ |
| *Summer, yellow, prime...lb. | .20¼ | — | .21½ |
| *White .....lb. | — | — | — |
| *Winter, yellow .....lb. | — | — | .22¼ |
| Linseed, raw car lots.....gal. | — | — | 1.60 |
| 5 barrel lots .....gal. | — | — | 1.60 |
| Boiled, 5-bbl. lots .....gal. | — | — | 1.61 |
| Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots gal. | — | — | 1.62 |
| *Olive, denatured .....gal. | — | — | 4.25 |
| *Foots .....lb. | — | — | — |
| Palm, Lagos casks.....lb. | — | — | — |
| Benin .....lb. | — | — | — |
| Niger .....lb. | — | — | — |
| *Palm Kernel, domestic .....lb. | — | — | — |
| *Imported .....lb. | — | — | — |
| Peach Kernel .....lb. | .40 | — | .42½ |
| Peanut Oil, edible .....gal. | 1.70 | — | 1.75 |
| †Crude f. o. b. mills .....gal. | 1.36 | — | 1.40 |
| Pine Oil, white steam .....gal. | — | — | — |
| Yellow, steam .....gal. | .54 | — | .55 |
| *Poppy Seed .....gal. | — | — | — |
| Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls. .....gal. | — | — | 1.80 |
| *Blown .....gal. | 1.85 | — | 2.00 |
| Rosin, oil, first rect. .....gal. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Second .....gal. | .42 | — | .45 |
| *Sesame, domestic .....gal. | — | — | — |
| *Imported .....gal. | — | — | — |
| Soya Bean, Manchurian ...lb. | .18 | — | .18½ |
| Tar Oil, gen. dist. .....lb. | .33 | — | .34 |
| Commercial .....lb. | .25 | — | .27 |

### MINERAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test .....gal. | .22 | — | .24 |
| 29 gravity. 15 cold test..gal. | .22 | — | .24 |
| Summer .....gal | .22 | — | .24 |
| Cylinder, light, filtered..gal. | .36 | — | .38 |
| Dark, filtered .....gal. | .35 | — | .36 |
| Extra cold test .....gal. | .50 | — | .55 |
| Dark steam, refined ....gal. | .25 | — | .27 |
| Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal. | .36 | — | .37 |
| Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity .....gal. | .31½ | — | .32 |
| White 30@31 gravity .....gal. | .44 | — | .45 |
| Paraffin, high viscosity...gal. | .40 | — | .41 |
| 903 sp. gr. .....gal. | .36 | — | .38 |
| Red Paraffin .....gal. | .36 | — | .38 |
| Spindle, filtered .....gal. | .40 | — | .47 |
| No. 200 .....gal. | .36 | — | .37 |
| No. 100 .....gal. | .35 | — | .36 |
| No. 110 .....gal. | .33 | — | .34 |

## Miscellaneous

### NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Spirits Turpentine in bbls..gal. | .64 | — | .64½ |
| *Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. .....gal. | .60 | — | .61 |
| *Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. .....lb. | .56 | — | .57 |

*Nominal.

**Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.**
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
**STARCHES**
**DEXTRINES**
**ALBUMEN**
**GLUCOSE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Pitch, prime .....200-lb. bbl. | 4.50 | — | 4.75 |
| *Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls. | 13.00 | — | 14.00 |
| *Rosin, com., to g'd .....80-bbl. | 9.75 | — | 10.00 |

### SHELLAC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. C. .....lb. | .79 | — | .80 |
| Diamond "I" .....lb. | .79 | — | .80 |
| V. S. O. .....lb. | .79 | — | .80 |
| Fine Orange .....lb. | .69 | — | .73 |
| Second Orange .....lb. | .66 | — | .67 |
| T. N. .....lb. | .63 | — | .64 |
| A. C. Garnet .....lb. | .63 | — | .64 |
| Button .....lb. | — | — | — |
| Regular, bleached .....lb. | .60 | — | .61 |
| Bone, dry .....lb. | .71 | — | .72 |

### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.. | — | — | 53.50 |
| f. o. b. New Orleans ..... | — | — | — |
| Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta | — | — | 47.50 |
| Columbia ..... | — | — | 48.50 |
| New Orleans .....ton | 47.00 | — | 49.00 |
| Corn Cake .....short ton | 37.00 | — | 40.00 |
| Meal .....short ton | 41.00 | — | 42.00 |
| Linseed cake, dom....short ton | — | — | 50.00 |
| Linseed Meal .....short ton | — | — | 50.00 |

### COCOA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahia .....lb. | .13⅝ | — | .13⅞ |
| Caracas .....lb. | .13¼ | — | .14 |
| Hayti .....lb. | .11¾ | — | .12 |
| Maracaibo .....lb. | .22 | — | .24¼ |
| Trinidad .....lb. | .13¾ | — | .14 |

### DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Gum, Globe per 100 lbs. | — | — | 6.59 |
| Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow .....lb. | .07½ | — | .08¼ |
| Potato, white or canary..lb. | .18 | — | .19 |
| Starch Corn .....lb. | .07 | — | .07½ |
| Pearl, Globe .....lb. | .06 | — | .06½ |
| Potato, Domestic .....lb. | .13½ | — | .14 |
| Imported, duty paid .....lb. | .14 | — | .15 |

### *REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

| | Ar-Amer. | Nat. | Fed. bu'le | War eral | net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powdered | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 |
| XXXX | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 |
| Confectioners A | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | — | 7.35 |
| Standard Gran. | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 |

* Prices fixed by Government.
*Nominal.

## Soap Makers' Materials

### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills.ga. | 1.00 | — | 1.05 |
| Light, strained .....gal. | 1.22 | — | 1.24 |
| Yellow, bleached .....gal. | 1.24 | — | 1.26 |
| White, bleached, winter..gal. | 1.26 | — | 1.28 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. .....gal. | — | — | 3.25 |
| 30 deg., cold test .....gal. | — | — | 3.00 |
| 40 deg., cold test .....gal. | 2.95 | — | 3.00 |
| Dark .....gal. | 1.75 | — | 1.80 |
| Prime .....gal. | 2.00 | — | 2.25 |
| Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb. | .17 | — | .17½ |
| Saponified .....lb. | .17 | — | .17½ |
| Stearic, single pressed.....lb. | .22½ | — | .23 |
| Double pressed .....lb. | .24½ | — | .25 |

### VEGETABLE OILS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb. | .32 | — | .40 |
| *No. 3 .....lb. | .30 | — | .33 |
| Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls. .....lb. | .17¾ | — | .18 |
| *Ceylon, Tanks .....lb. | .16½ | — | .16¾ |
| Cochin, bbls .....lb. | .18½ | — | .19 |
| Tanks .....lb. | .17¾ | — | .18 |
| *Corn, crude, bbls. .....lb. | .16½ | — | .17 |
| Refined, barrels ..... | 20.72 | —20.92 | |
| *Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills in tanks .....lb. | — | — | .17½ |
| *Summer, yellow, prime...lb. | .20¼ | — | .21½ |
| *White .....gal. | — | — | — |
| *Winter, Yellow .....gal. | — | — | .22¼ |
| Linseed, raw car lots.....gal. | — | — | 1.60 |
| 5-bbl lots .....gal | — | — | 1.60 |
| *Olive, denatured .....gal. | — | — | 4.25 |
| *Foots .....lb. | — | — | — |
| *Palm Lagos, casks.....lb. | — | — | — |
| *Niger .....lb. | — | — | — |
| *Palm Kernel, domestic ....lb. | — | — | — |
| Peanut, edible .....gal. | 1.70 | — | 1.75 |
| †Crude f. o.b. mills.....gal. | 1.36 | — | 1.40 |
| Pine, white steam .....gal. | — | — | — |
| *Sesame, domestic .....gal. | — | — | — |
| *Soya Bean, Manchurian...lb. | .18¼ | — | .19 |

### GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grease, white .....lb. | .17½ | — | .18 |
| Yellow .....lb. | .15½ | — | .16 |
| House .....lb. | .15¾ | — | .16¼ |
| Brown .....lb. | .15¼ | — | .15¾ |
| Lard, City .....lb. | .23 | — | .23½ |
| Compound .....lb. | .22½ | — | .23¼ |
| Stearine, lard .....lb. | .26½ | — | .27 |
| Oleo ..... | .18¼ | — | .18½ |
| Tallow, edible .....lb. | .17½ | — | .18 |
| City prime .....lb. | .16¼ | — | .16½ |
| Choice Country .....lb. | .17 | — | .17½ |

(Western Markets)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tallow, edible .....lb. | .17½ | — | .17¾ |
| City Fancy .....lb. | — | — | .17½ |
| Prime Packers .....lb. | .17 | — | .17¼ |
| Grease, Choice White .....lb. | .16½ | — | .16¾ |
| "A" White .....lb. | .15⅞ | — | .16 |
| "B" White .....lb. | .15½ | — | .15¾ |
| Yellow .....lb. | .15¼ | — | .15⅝ |
| Brown .....lb. | .13 | — | .13½ |
| Bone .....lb. | .11 | — | .12 |
| House .....lb. | .14½ | — | .14¾ |
| Stearine, prime oleo .....lb. | .18¾ | — | .19 |
| Lard .....lb. | .26 | — | .26½ |

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

## CONTROL OF STOCK AND BOND ISSUES

Only such enterprises as will contribute materially toward the winning of the war will have the approval of the Government, according to officials of the Capital Issues Committee, to which are submitted the applications for approval of stock and bond issues of concerns capitalized at more than $100,000, in accordance with the war finance law. Under this law, proposed enterprises having a capital in excess of the sum named, to be raised by the sale of stock, bonds or notes, must first submit the proposition to the committee for approval, in order that the new industries of the country may be limited to essential enterprises.

"Every applicant for approval of a new project should keep in mind the fact that his proposition must be one that is going to help win the war, in order to get it through the committee," declared one official. "While every case is decided solely upon its own merits and we have no attitude one way or another toward any particular lines of industry, new enterprises, no matter what their field, must be of value to the country at this time if we are to approve them; we cannot approve propositions for which there is no actual need and our instructions to applicants have been drawn up with that point in view."

## VERDICT ON POTASH CONTRACT

The Court of Common Pleas, Cincinnati, has awarded the Western Shade Cloth Co. damages of $1800 against the Bohlman-Frederick Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, for non-delivery of 60,000 pounds of potash at 11 cents a pound on a contract signed three days before Austria declared war on Servia.

# Patents & Trade Marks

## PATENTS

### Granted May 7, 1918

1,264,949—Axel Rudolph Lindblad, Ludvika, Sweden. Method for production of cyanogen compounds.

1,265,030—Eugen Anderwert, Herman Fritzsche, and Heinrich Schobel, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Substantive orthooxyazo dyestuffs and a process of making the same.

1,265,043—Roy H. Brownlee and Roy H. Uhlinger, Pittsburgh, Pa. Apparatus for manufacture of hydrogen and carbon-black.

1,265,058—Fred Cooper, Bloomfield, Mo., assignor of one-half to John A. Cooper. Guard attachment for bottle capping machines.

1,265,076—John Jefferson Gray, Jr., Rockdale, Tenn. Process of making ferrophosphorus from iron phosphatic material.

1,265,205—Aaron Jedel, New York, N. Y. Pyrotechnic article and method of making same.

1,266,216—William G Lindsay, Newark, N. J., assignor to The Celluloid Company. Acetyl cellulose and process of making the same.

1,265,217—William G. Lindsay, Newark, N. J., assignor to The Celluloid Company. Compound of acetyl cellulose and process.

1,265,263—Pearly Sharpe, Kenora, Ontario, Canada. Bottle-stopper.

1,265,326—Otto C. Griem, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Berry Brothers, Detroit, Mich. Process of melting varnish gums.

1,265,360—Walter L. Morrison, Cannonsburg, Pa., assignor to Electric Reduction Company. Process for producing alkali metals or the like.

1,265,372—Nick C. Petsonis, Chehalis, Wash. Non-refillable bottle.

1,265,378—Umberto Pomilio, Turin, Italy Oxidation of cresols.

1,265,381—Thomas T. Ramey, Edwardsville, Ill. Quick-emptying funnel.

1,265,419—Bernard R. Barva and Ferdinand T. Wichman, Fort Wayne, Ind. Process of manufacturing rubber balls.

1,265,463—Daniel M. McCarthy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Formaldehyde composition and the preparation thereof.

1,265,536—Gabriel Sharps, Karnak, N. D. Rotary tooth-brush.

1,265,537—Ivan R. Shull, Millville, N. J., assignor to Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J. Glass syringe.

1,265,544—Ashley U. Stedman, Warsaw, N. Y. Test-tube reader.

1,265,545—Charles B. Stowe, Lakewood, Ohio. Refractory material and process of making same.

1,265,547—Henry Livingstone Sulman and Hugh Fitzalis Kirkpatrick Picard, London, England, assignors to the Metals Extraction Corporation Limited. Extraction of lead from its ores or lead containing materials.

## TRADE-MARKS

### Published May 7, 1918

87,171—Mentho-Listine Chemical Co., Houston, Texas. Mouth wash and tooth paste.

89,534—Capdau and Breslin, New Orleans, La. Medicine for stomach and bowel disorders.

102,058—Helena J. Titus, New York, N. Y. Preparations for toning, beautifying, and cleansing the face, hands, skin and complexion, and tonics, washes, and shampoos for the hair, scalp and dandruff. x

103,201—Ella R. Berry, St. Louis, Mo. Freckle creams, massage creams, scalp tonics, hair dye, etc.

103,959—Mary L. Lewis, Americus, Ga. Hair pomade.

105,295—Gustav C. Hoencke, Houston, Texas. A fluid eye tonic.

107,786—George A. Deatel, Baltimore, Md. Remedies for indigestion.

107,909—Rollo H. Ferry, Spokane, Wash. Dental preparation.

108,473—The Coolrite Co., Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Compositions for preventing freezing and overheating of liquid cooling media of automobiles, aeroplane motors, and the like.

108,543—James MacDonald, New York, N. Y. Toilet preparations and cosmetics.

103,548—Patterson Drug Company, Lynchburg, Va. Medical preparation for the treatment of throat and lung affection.

109,410—Joseph Bier, M. D., New York. N. Y. Healing prophylactic ,powder ,for ,external use in the treatment of diseased conditions of mucous membrane, such as catarrh, inflammation of the mouth, throat, nose, etc.

109,453—109,454—John Campbell & Co., New York, N. Y. Coal-tar products—viz.: anilin dyes and anilin colors known as "Direct Colors."

# Financial Notes

New securities recently admitted to trading on the Stock Exchange included $6,900 common stock of the Owens Bottle Machine Company; $9,001,000 first lien 5 per cent twenty-year sinking fund bonds of the Union Oil Company, of California, and $17,835,500 collateral trust 6 per cent. fifteen-year convertible bonds of the Chile Copper Company.

The Galena-Signal Oil Company is offering $4,000,000 new 8 percent preferred stock at par to all shareholders of record on June 29 in the proportion of one share for every five shares held. The present capitalization amounts to $20,000,000, consisting of $2,000,000 preferred 8 per cent. stock and $16,000,000 common.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court authorized receivers Odell and Holt, of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., to pay an additional dividend to creditors whose claims have been approved. Judge Mayer said that in view of the fact that receivers have on hand a large amount of Liberty bonds, the financial condition of the company is such that they can pay all undisputed claims in full to such creditors as will accept Second Liberty Bonds 4s at par.

The consolidated income account of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation for the year ended April 30, 1918, shows net income amounting to $3,188,727, compared with $2,881,720 in the preceding year, a balance after dividends of $1,913,727, contrasted with $2,042,209 a year ago and a surplus after doubtful accounts written off, amortization etc., of $23,487, compared with $1,404,307 in the year ended April 30, 1917. The unfilled orders at the close of the fiscal year totaled $16,727,942, against $22,877,703 on the books at the close of the previous fiscal year. The total volume of export and import sales of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., amounted to $57,537,991.

# New Incorporations

The Chaplin-Grimes Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal., capital $75,000. B. F. Chaplin, F. N. Chaplin, F. C. Grimes, G. W. Stephenson and W. S. Andrews.

Myro Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $30,000. G. Rosendale, S. C. Whitbeck, R. H. Garretson, 52 Broadway, New York City.

F. H. Nymeyer, Manhattan, capital $60,000. F. H. Nymeyer, C. C. Hommann, Jr., R. B. Austin, 50 Church street, New York City.

California Molybdenum Co., Manhattan, mining and metallurgical operations. Capital $50,000. C. O. Nielson, A. M. Barnes, Jr., C. T. Alt, 11 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Malco Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital $75,000. Pharmaceutical preparations. H. S. Levy, John T. McGovern, Alva Collins, all of New York City.

Wayne Chemical Products Company, Detroit, Mich., capital $20,000. Incorporators not given.

N. P. U. Fur Dyeing Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $200,000. S. and A. Alexander, W. Byers, 53 Orient Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of General Appraisers admitted in evidence, at a hearing last week in the case of a shipment of antimony from Japan, a paper that had not been sworn to. The attorney for the importers introduced in evidence a certificate giving the market value of antimony in Japan. Bernard Edelhertz, special attorney in the office of Assistant Attorney General Hanson, objected to the admission of this paper on the grounds that if permitted to go in as evidence, the door would be opened to the admission of any number of papers and documents that had not been sworn to. Judge McClelland, as chairman of Board 1, overruled Mr. Edelhertz's objections and allowed the paper to be submitted as evidence. Judge Sullivan joined with Judge McClelland in overruling the Government attorney, while Judge Brown, dissented in favor of Mr. Edelhertz.

Creosote oil, imported by A. W. Fenton, Jr., of Cleveland, is held free of duty in a decision handed down by the Board of General Appraisers. Judge Brown writes the Board's opinion, holding the merchandise to be free of duty as claimed by the importers.

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

**Imports from June 8 to June 15.—Exports for month of April.**

**Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.**

## Imports

ACID, OXALIC—
204,734 pounds

ALCOHOL—
800 gallons

ANTIPYRINE—
150 pounds

ARSENIC—
206,373 pounds

BEANS—
16,682 pounds vanilla
13,624 pounds vanilla
243 bushels castor
2,840 bushels castor
3,401 bushels castor
38,900 pounds vanilla
11,250 pounds vanilla
8,900 pounds vanilla

BERRIES—
2,560 pounds various

CAFFEINE—
55,600 pounds

CAMPHOR—
55,600 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
28 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
1,200 pounds
1,800 pounds

CRESOL—
3,000 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
16,100 pounds
10,200 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
60,000 pounds cutch
100 pounds dragon's blood
28,000 pounds nux vomica

ERGOT—
1,000 pounds
150 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
250 pounds various
350 pounds various
450 pounds various
435 pounds various
140 pounds lavender

FLOWERS—
400 pounds lily of valley
6,000 pounds lavender
4,500 pounds century
500 pounds various

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
2,258 pounds

GUMS—
66,881 pounds chicle
18,600 pounds tragacanth
50,800 pounds arabic
31,600 pounds arabic
60,000 pounds arabic
22,600 pounds arabic

ICHTHYOL—
200 pounds

INDIGO, NATURAL—
20,160 pounds
33,102 pounds
23,281 pounds
26,000 pounds
13,500 pounds

IODINE—
2,000 pounds

LACTARENE—
44,800 pounds
246,047 pounds

LEAVES—
9,200 pounds sage
11,500 pounds sage
5,000 pounds thyme
950 pounds senna
125 pounds rose
10,000 pounds cornsilk
13,000 pounds marjoram
10,000 pounds marjoram
14,600 pounds laurel
12,000 pounds horehound
25,000 pounds horehound
19,520 pounds henna
12,000 pounds belladonna

LEECHES—
300 pounds bloodsuckers

MOSS—
3,600 pounds
1,200 pounds

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
700 pounds medicine

MYROBALANS—
336,000 pounds

OILS—
75,000 pounds coconut
36,204 pounds fusel
24,051 gallons edible olive
20,000 gallons peanut
5,660 gallons rapeseed
2,500 pounds lemon
610 pounds mustard

OPIUM—
1,408 pounds
3,200 pounds

POTAS. BICARBONATE—
1,000 pounds
300 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
94,000 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
6,142,295 pounds

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
738 tons

QUININE—
72,000 ounces

ROOTS—
1,008 pounds licorice
109,878 pounds chicle
156,940 pounds ginger
500 pounds ginger
71,000 pounds ginger
50,587 pounds ginger
4,000 pounds various
14,500 pounds various
2,000 pounds ipecac
6,500 pounds hellebone

SEED—
3,500 pounds cardamom
8,000 pounds anise
293,532 bushels flax
42,200 pounds mustard
3,800 pounds various
33,000 pounds foenugreek
17,100 pounds foenugreek
11,200 pounds foenugreek
3,000 pounds fennel
65,000 pounds cumin
79,000 pounds cumin
31,200 pounds cumin
41,500 pounds coriander
350 pounds conium
5,200 pounds caraway
19,500 pounds celery

SHELLAC—
117,600 pounds

SPICES—
195,390 pounds black pepper
26,000 pounds black pepper

SUMAC—
112,000 pounds

TALC, PREPARED—
44,000 pounds
1,350 pounds

TARTAR CRUDE—
88,100 pounds
61,000 pounds

THYMOL—
3,600 pounds

WAX—
29,047 pounds bees
15,366 pounds bees
21,900 pounds vegetable
10,300 pounds carnauba
84,100 pounds carnauba
29,200 pounds carnauba
450,000 pounds paraffin

WINE LEES—
287,739 pounds
876,322 pounds

## Exports

ACID CARBOLIC—
110 pounds, Argentina
10 pounds, San Domingo
15 pounds, Hayti

ACID, NITRIC—
110 pounds, Brazil
90 pounds, San Domingo

ACID, PICRIC—
1,993,258 pounds, France

ACID, SULPHURIC—
1,793 pounds, San Domingo
2,839 pounds, Hayti
8,789 pounds, French W. Indies

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
65,800 pounds, Venezuela
2,000 pounds, Colombia
184,560 pounds, Chile

COPPER SULPHATE—
100 pounds, Cuba
1,500 pounds, Trinidad
310 pounds, Mexico

FLAX SEED—
9 bushels, Cuba

GLYCERIN—
75 pounds, San Domingo
25 pounds, Danish W. Indies
363 pounds, Cuba

LIME CHLORIDE—
8,000 pounds, Venezuela
13,325 pounds Peru
400 pounds, Colombia

PEPPERMINT OIL—
7 pounds, British W. Indies
47 pounds, Jamaica

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
5,860 pounds, Cuba

SODA, ASH -
977,240 pounds, Brazil
768,734 pounds, Cuba

SODA, CAUSTIC—
189,408 pounds, Brazil

SODA, SAL—
2,400 pounds, Jamaica

SODIUM SILICATE—
19,900 pounds, San Domingo

SULPHUR CRUDE—
10 tons, Peru
8 tons, British Guiana

ZINC OXIDE—
56,444 pounds, Brazil
15 pounds, Bolivia

The contract for the construction of the Government nitrate plant near Cincinnati has been awarded to the Air Nitrates Corporation. It will cost about $17,000,000. Another plant will be built near Toledo, O.

Lieut. Andrew P. Peterson, reported severely wounded in France, was formerly chief of the research chemical laboratory of the Western Electric Company, Chicago. He received his commission at the first officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan and was among the first graduates of the camp to go to France.

Dr. L. W. Jones, head of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Cincinnati, has resigned in order to become chief of the Research Division, Gas Offensive Department, of the American University, at Washington. Dr. Jones is said to have accepted an offer of head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Minnesota to take effect when the war is over.

F. C. Nevin and others, of Cincinnati, have formed a company to be known as the Joplaneu Mfg. Co., for the purpose of manufacturing nitrogen and its products by a new process, said to be much cheaper and more efficient than any now known. Mr. Nevin submitted his process to investigation by officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and the results were such as to secure the cooperation of that organization.

## *Business Brevities*

Dr. William C. Carnell, formerly with Charles Lennig & Co., of Philadelphia, has been chosen by the firm of Rohm & Hass to take charge of their new plant at Bristol, Pa.

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The Tower Chemical Co., Inc., announces the withdrawal from the company of Sidney Cohen, due to his enlistment for service overseas. His place will be taken by Benjamin Gordon, formerly secretary and general manager of the C. P. N. Chemical Co.

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Walter Bauer, formerly vice-president of the American Chicle Company, has been appointed president of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, New York. Before becoming associated with the American Chicle Company, Mr. Bauer was assistant general manager of the American Ever-Ready Works.

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Because of the great demand for potash, the Sacramento Potash Co. is preparing to extract potash from a 150,000 ton heap of ashes at the city incinerator. Potash may also be obtained from thousands of tons of straw from the grain fields of the Sacramento Valley which have been destroyed annually and now offer a valuable by-product.

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A new process for reclaiming commercially the dye content of wash waters, dye baths and waste liquors produced in dyeing with sulphur colors was recently registered in the United States Patent Office. This promises to be a very profitable industry and the new process will make it possible to reclaim the dye content of waste liquors which have previously polluted streams and other waters.

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Charles E. Dodd, Pacific Coast representative of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, who early in 1917 accepted a commission as major of the 361st Infantry, has received his honorable discharge from the army on account of ill health caused by an injury while in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Dodd will return to his old position and is expected to resume his duties as representative of the company on the coast at an early date.

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Italy's preparations for the adoption of a new tariff, which are already under way, may result in extensive changes at an early date. The reduced rate of 16 lire per metric quintal (220.4 pounds) for mineral oils, viz., benzine, benzol, xylol, toluol, petroleum, and other resin and tar oils imported into Italy will continue to be applied to imports of such oils from countries enjoying most-favored-nation treatment, which include the United States, according to a decree published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of April 4, 1918.

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The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced the promulgation of regulations regarding the sale and exportation of sulphur, which are intended to control its distribution and to correct the unfavorable exchange conditions. Without prejudice to contracts actually entered into before March 18 of the present year, from that day the price of Italian sulphur is fixed at 425 lire gold per metric ton ($3.72 per 100 pounds). All orders for sulphur are required to be presented by the respective Governments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will forward them to the proper office for action. Allotments will be made in a manner to be decided upon later.

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A new company has been organized in Boston to manufacture dyestuffs, the organizers of which have been associated with F. E. Atteaux & Co., dyestuff dealers of that city. These men are Frederick E. Atteaux, John W. Linnehan, Louis L. Briden and Matthew Kinniburgh and associated with them is T. Terwellier, a chemist of New York City. The nominal capital of the company is $150,000. A plant has been purchased at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and several of its products are now on the market.

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